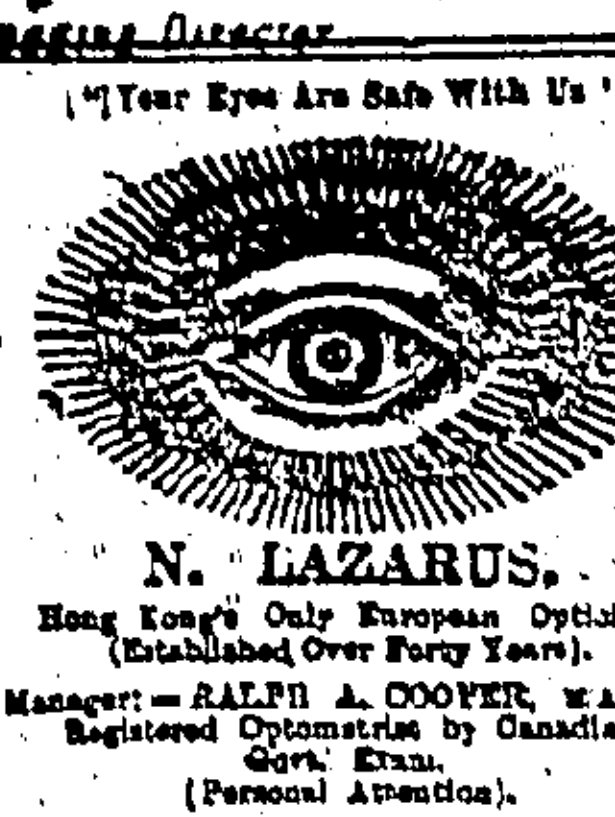




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CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS.

MR. SNOWDEN DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

REFERENCE TO THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

BRITAIN'S UNFAIR BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, just before the general election contributed to the *Manchester Guardian* the following article advocating cancellation of war-debts—

The deliberations of the Reparations Conference in Paris show once more the inherent difficulties of settling this problem on terms which will be mutually satisfactory to all parties, and which at the same time will prove an operation to be a workable scheme. All the subsequent trouble about reparations and inter-allied debts has been due to the failure of the Peace Conference of 1919 to face this question in the spirit of reconciliation, and with an understanding of the serious economic consequences which would result from any attempt to transfer huge sums across economic and financial frontiers.

What Might Have Been.

If the statesmanlike policy of wiping off all debts and all claims to reparations had been adopted in 1919 Europe would have been saved from the economic chaos in which she was involved for years after the end of the war. But that policy was not adopted, and this problem of reparations and debts has ever since poisoned the economic life of Europe and embittered the relations between all the countries, both debtor and creditor alike.

The two questions—German reparations and inter-allied debts—are inseparably connected. Though it was announced when the present Expert Committee was set up that it was not to consider the two questions, but to confine itself to assessing Germany's capacity to pay reparations, it was soon found that the two problems could not be separated. The European countries who are large debtors to America and Great Britain look to German reparations to get the money to pay their creditors. It is true that they have not expressed any willingness to limit their claims on German reparations to the sums they owe their British and American creditors under the debt agreements which have been made, but it is reasonable to suppose that they might agree to a pari-passu reduction of their claims on German reparations in the event of a further reduction of the claims of their creditors. It would indeed be an indefensible attitude for France, Italy, and Belgium to share in German reparations if Britain and America had forgiven them their debts and had them-

selves abandoned all claims of German reparations. America declined to do so. She has secured from Great Britain a funding of the British debt to her which will exact a total payment spread over sixty-two years of \$2,200,000,000 on the original debt of \$900,000,000. America has agreements with France and Italy, the former not having been ratified, which will ultimately require about \$24,000,000 on her allies in the war for which she is demanding annuities which will ultimately rise to about \$24,000,000 a year.

America's Share of Reparations.

It follows, therefore, that if German reparations continue to be paid the great bulk of the proceeds will go to America. It is a strange outcome of the "profession" with which America entered the war—"No indemnities and no reparations"—that she should now be maintaining a position which gives her the first and largest claim on German reparations. The Balfour Note suggested an all-round cancellation of debts, but, failing a general acceptance of that proposal, it declared that in no circumstances would Britain accept from her debtors more than was needed to pay her debt to America. Acting on the latter declaration, Britain has made debt agreements with France, Italy, Rumania, Portugal, and one or two other of her debtors by which she has agreed to scale down their debts to a comparatively small amount. Great Britain is to receive from her debtors under these agreements on the original loans of \$1,300,000,000—a total sum spread over sixty-two years which is far less than half of the amount of the debt. Contrast this with the terms of the Anglo-American Debt Agreement, which, as has been mentioned already, exacts from Britain the whole of the originally borrowed and \$1,300,000,000 of interest in addition.

There is an understood but not explicit condition in the debt settlements which Britain has made with her debtors—that if they conclude agreements with their other creditors on terms more generous than with Britain, then their payments to us may be proportionately raised. There is not, however, any likelihood of this understanding coming into effect, although the French and Italian agreements with America require larger repayments of the original debt when spread over the whole period.

The British Burden.

The settlements which Great Britain has made are very unfavourable to her. In making these settlements Britain has been hampered by the obligation of the Balfour Note. This Note was a beau geste offered in the hope that its generosity would appeal to the magnanimity of the American Government. It failed; but the obligation remained, and Britain has had to make the sacrifices and her debtors have reaped the benefit. The British debt to America was incurred solely for her allies. In addition to the sum she borrowed from British nationals a further twenty-five million pounds, and this is part of her internal war debt, on which she is paying \$20,000,000 a year in interest. The amount which Britain has to pay to America reaches \$25,000,000 a year. Under Britain's agreements with her debtors they have to pay about \$20,000,000 a year, so that if all the debt agreements stand Britain will be burdened for sixty years with an excess payment on her internal debt of \$30,000,000 a year.

But the first proposal of the Balfour Note—namely, all-round cancellation of debts—still stands, and Britain will accept it when all the other debtor and creditor countries are ready to do the same. The British nation would be willing to make that sacrifice for the good of the world, but there is a widespread feeling in Great Britain that it is not fair that she should make all the sacrifices for the benefit of others.

Some remarks I made recently in the House of Commons on this question have attracted considerable international notice and, of course, the usual amount of misrepresentation. I held by that part of the Balfour Note which suggests all-round cancellation, but, failing that being done, I protested against the alternative part of that Note—namely, that Britain alone should abandon all claims upon her debtors beyond what she needed to pay America. France has not ratified any of her debt agreements, and they remain open for further consideration. The reparations question is not likely to be settled by the experts now sitting in Paris. They may patch up a temporary agreement, but this problem will be insistent until it is permanently settled by wiping off all claims and counter-claims, for it is inconceivable that two generations more will submit to this burdensome legacy of the war.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day. (June 18.)	Thursday. (June 20.)	Friday. (June 21.)	Saturday. (June 22.)
Queen's Theatre: "The Adventurer." World Theatre: "Exchange of Wives." Star Theatre: "The Smart Set." Sports Club: Dinner to Mr. W. D. Fiddes Wilson, 8 p.m. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Khiva). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Angers), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Andre Lebon), 1.30 p.m.	Queen's Theatre: "The Waltz Dream." World Theatre: "Hangman's House." Star Theatre: "The Way of All Flesh." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Khiva). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Khiva), 2.30 p.m. Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m. Hong Kong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., 32nd ordinary general meeting, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's board room, noon, followed by extraordinary meeting. Water Emergency Committee Meeting, Council Chamber, 4 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Waltz Dream." World Theatre: "Hangman's House." Star Theatre: "The Way of All Flesh." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Khiva), 2.30 p.m.	Indo-China Navigation Co., Ltd., 43th ordinary general meeting, Jardine, Matheson's Board Room noon. Tennis:—Mixed Doubles League: Craigengower v. University, Recreation R.C., Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Bowling Green. Queen's Theatre: "The Adventurer." World Theatre: "Exchange of Wives." Star Theatre: "The Smart Set." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Khiva). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Shantung), 3.30 p.m.	N.T. Concessions, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) final general meeting, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, noon. Tennis:—"A" Division: University v. M.B.K.; Craigengower v. Indian R.C., Kowloon C.C. v. Chinese R.C., Recreation v. South China. "B" Division: Y.M.C.A. v. Kowloon C.C., H.K.C.C. v. University, Recreation v. South China, R.E. and R.S. v. M.B.K., Nippon R.C. v. Chinese R.C. "C" Division: Indian R.C. v. R.A.O.C., Recreation v. R.E. and R.S., Chinese R.C. v. H.K.C.C., South China v. Civil Service. Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Craigengower v. Taifoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Kowloon Dock v. Police, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Recreation. Division II: Taifoo v. Craigengower, Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C., Recreation v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Yacht Club v. H.K. Electric. Open Air Concert K.O.S.B. Band, Kowloon C.C. ground, 8 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Waltz Dream." World Theatre: "The Battle of Verdun." Star Theatre: "The Way of All Flesh." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kadputana), 10.30 a.m.

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GERMAN YOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

INTERNATIONALISM AND PACIFISM.

LECTURE AT LIVERPOOL.

A public lecture on "German youth since the war" was given by Dr. Theodor Wilhelm at the Liverpool University under the auspices of the Guild of Graduates. Mrs. Hetherington, the wife of the Vice-Chancellor, presided. Dr. Wilhelm said:—

"Abroad the German is regarded either as a fanatical, systematically minded, professor-like being without any sense of humour, or as a sentimental music-bound moonlight creature which does not seriously count in the world of bare facts. On the other hand it is almost a proverbial sentence in Germany that the Englishman eats all day long, is as stiff as a stick and crazy with self-consciousness, that England is the land without music and without youth, where even the child of four years must behave like the proverbial gentleman of thirty."

Unjust Ideas.

"How unjust these mutual compliments are must be clear to all. Both on the Continent and in this country we are suffering from a superabundance of superficial and half-true catch-phrases about our neighbouring countries."

"The German youth movement ranks in history with the great movements of emancipation. It started in 1901 as a movement of protest against the over-civilisation and materialistic atmosphere of the decade before the war. It took its definite shape when, in October, 1913, 3,000 young people met silently on the summit of a mountain in Central Germany to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Leipzig in their own way—apart from noisy brass bands and lofty phrases."

"The spirit of the German youth movement has penetrated all camps of Germany's youth. Three acquisitions are to be mentioned—a new national, social, and international outlook."

Three Groups.

"The present-day German youth falls into three distinct groups—the religious youth connected with the different churches (500,000), the party youth organised by the political parties (3,000,000), and the independent youth of the 'Bünde' (300,000). The last group may be called the 'spiritual vanguard' of young Germany. In this camp no less than 150 periodicals are edited."

"It must be clearly stated that we, all of us, agree freely and unhesitatingly with our present system of government. We feel ourselves linked up with the youth of the neighbouring countries by a deep feeling of responsibility for what is going to happen in the years to come. We see our country situated between England and Russia, France and Poland, and consider that the main reason for the collapse of 1918 was that our statesmen had lost sight of these facts."

"A policy of over-confident isolation and—let us be frank—a policy to a large extent due to lack of knowledge about the neighbouring countries led us into the war."

"Settle the Past!"

"What is there more natural than that we young people should try to learn from these mistakes? It is scarcely to be wondered at that this new international outlook has brought about a strong pacifist desire. The first World Youth Peace Congress in August, 1928, was strongly supported by the German youth."

"The very same groups amongst Germany's youth who regard Anglo-German rapprochement as the most urgent necessity of the near future cannot help pointing again and again to certain facts which still veil the dignity of Germany. If rapprochement of British and German youth is not solely to be an empty political gesture or an act of mere sentimentalism without dignity, a fair settlement of the past will be indispensable."

"Until the British people acquit the Germans of sole responsibility for the war and absolve (Continued at foot of next column).

BOOM IN CIVIL AVIATION.

NEW FACTORIES AND CHEAPER PLANES.

NEARLY 1,000 PILOTS.

A further indication of the great strides being made in aviation in England is given by the formation of a number of new aircraft companies. Two new companies have been formed within the last few weeks, and it is understood that several more are in course of formation. In addition, at least two of the established firms have decided to enlarge their range of machines by producing new types of light aeroplanes for private owners.

According to figures given by the Air Ministry, there are now nearly eight hundred qualified "A" licence pilots in England. The "A" licence is the private owners' "ticket" which he has to obtain before he is allowed to fly more than a certain distance from an aerodrome. The number of "B" licences is given at 155. These are for commercial pilots, and the figure includes such pilots as those engaged by Imperial Airways and the aeroplane taxi companies.

New Ultra-Light Monoplanes.

It is expected that by the end of this summer there will be well over 1,000 qualified private pilots, and the various flying schools and flying clubs are expecting a record year as far as pupils are concerned.

Despite this large number of pilots, however, the number of privately owned machines is given as only 136—which indicates that there is still a great scope for aircraft salesmen. The present price of machines—about £600—is somewhat prohibitive to many of the embryo aviators, but manufacturers, now that their output is increasing, will probably be able to decrease this first cost. Smaller machines are also becoming popular. As was announced some time ago a German company has already seen the opportunity of selling aeroplanes in England, and it has introduced a small machine selling at less than £500.

A new ultra-light aeroplane is to be placed on the market shortly. This, it is expected, will meet the requirements of those who cannot afford the larger machines, yet wish to taste of the joys of flying.

The machine is a low wing monoplane fitted with a twin-cylindered horizontally opposed engine of 40 horse-power. The price of the machine has not yet been fixed, but it is expected to compete favourably with the lowest priced foreign machines.

ECONOMIC HANDICAP OF SEX.

MAN SAXOPHONIST DRESSES AS GIRL.

Appearing in the dock at Birmingham Police Court dressed as a woman, a London musician, Edward Green, of St. Julian's Road, Kilburn, was charged with wearing female attire for an unlawful purpose.

The prisoner, wore a toque, a light fox fur, and high-heeled shoes, and according to the evidence he told a detective he assumed girl's clothes as a saxophonist because he could not earn a living as a male player. No male attire was found at his home. Green signed the hotel register in a false name, but as nothing was known against him the police offered no further evidence.

The Stipendiary Magistrate discharged the prisoner, who later left the court in old male garments.

them of the myth of colonial incompetence and of the Hun legend there can be no true friendship for any German conscious of his national dignity. We young people have been suffering from these moral charges very deeply, and consequently are unable to forget them in an exuberant feeling for reconciliation. These facts do not render understanding and rapprochement of British and German youth impossible, but they press heavily on the shoulders of young Germany. It is the duty of the young of both countries to pave, by means of personal frank discussion, the way for a mutual new understanding. (Continued at foot of next column).

STUDENT BOUND AND GAGGED.

TWO ALLEGED ARMED RAIDERS.

WOMAN'S RUSE.

Dramatic allegations of how two armed men were outwitted by a woman as she lay in bed were made at Marylebone Police Court. The men, it was stated, had, on a previous occasion, bound and gagged a man.

James Lockhead, aged twenty-five, a porter of Hereford-road, Bayswater, and Norman Weedon, aged twenty-six, a house porter, of Silverden-avenue, Liscard, Wallasey, Cheshire, were accused of burglaries at Queensborough-terrace, Bayswater, and stealing jewellery and other articles worth £7, belonging to Mr. Nashed Govind Saswalekar, a student.

They were also charged that, being armed with offensive weapons, a revolver and pistol—they assaulted Mr. Parshotamdas Tribhondas Vakharia, a student, of Queensborough-terrace, and Miss Clara Goodman, of Queensborough-terrace.

"Devilish Enterprises."

Mr. Knight, prosecuting, said that the men had been concerned together in carrying out "most devilish enterprises," entering bedrooms in the early hours of the morning, masked, and armed with pistols, and threatening the occupants of the rooms and going away with money and goods.

Lockhead had, at one time been employed at a board-house in Queensborough-terrace where a number of Indian students lived, and of the accused men concealed himself in the house. When all was quiet the other signalled by tapping on the pavement with his foot.

He was admitted by the other, and about 1.30 a.m. they proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. Vakharia who woke up when the light was turned on and saw the men in his room. They were masked and carried pistols, and when they saw that he was awake they demanded to know where his cash was.

Mr. Vakharia said that he had no money. The men proceeded to bind and gag him. They tied his arms behind him and his legs together, and with his pants fastened him to the bed.

They then cut a sponge in two, put the larger half into his mouth, and secured the gag with a scarf. They then rifled his room of all his goods and money.

Alleged Threat.

"At one time when they could not find any money," said Mr. Knight, "they looked at the clock and told him that they would shoot him if he did not say where the cash was before the clock struck two."

Mr. Knight said that a few nights later the two men entered a house at Queensborough-terrace through a coalhole and went into Miss Goodman's bedroom. She was awakened by the light from electric torches on her face, and behaved with extraordinary presence of mind and courage.

"She took an aluminium water bottle from her bed," said Mr. Knight, "flung it across the room, and shouted to arouse the household. It was ineffective. The men then came to her, and one of them put his hand over her mouth and said that it was their business and she must keep quiet."

"Miss Goodman, under cover of the bedclothes, slipped off two of the rings she wore, and also a wristlet watch, and concealed them in the bed. She was ordered to show her hands, which she did. She then had two rings on them."

Mother's Wedding Ring.

"One she pleaded was her mother's wedding ring, and the other, she said, she kept in memory of her sister."

"The men relented and gave her back the rings. She also persuaded them to return a silver clock which had a sentimental value."

Miss Clara Goodman, a middle-aged woman, corroborated Mr. Knight's statement, and said that both the men wore masks which almost covered their faces. (Continued at foot of next column).

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

RESTRICTIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

SOME NEW PROPOSALS.

[United Press.]

Manila, P.I.—When the Philippines legislature convenes on July 15 it is expected that there will be a revival of the movement to amend the exclusion laws. The primary purpose of such legislation would be to restrict immigration of Chinese into the islands.

"One of the proposals to be advanced will be to provide for a census under which every Chinese resident of the Philippines would be tagged and labelled and identified to establish his right of residence."

A Press Comment.

"No problem before the people of these islands to-day, insofar as their internal status is concerned, has the abiding importance of Chinese immigration," says the *Tribune* in commenting on the situation. "The country is being lulled in the false security that it is a problem which does not press for action. The leaders responsible for this neglect, even if it is incurred in good faith, will have their day of long and lasting regret."

Members of the local Chinese community will oppose any new legislation designed to restrict immigration of their countrymen, it is predicted.

Protecting Native Labour.

"If we are to judge by the victories of the Chinese in the past they may get away with it and nullify this proposed remedy to discover who among them should stay here and who should be deported and to erect a barrier against the clandestine entry of future immigrants—through the process of registration," continues the *Tribune* editorial.

"If the legislature has the courage of its convictions there would be no time lost in amending the exclusion acts. It is not hard to guess why that courage and that conviction, in the premises, do not go together."

Filipino circles favour restriction or at least strict regulation of Chinese immigration, in order to protect native labour. It is asserted that Chinese labourers in large numbers enter the Philippines every year and that this immigration cannot be controlled unless the legislature provides new measures for checking it.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL'S FATE.

BODY FOUND IN WELSH RESERVOIR.

The body of John Henry Davies, a Welsh international Rugby forward, was recovered last week from the Tynysgwas Reservoir, near Port Talbot. He was missed from home a few weeks ago and a search party scoured the mountainside the following day accompanied by Davies' dog Chip.

"Near the reservoir the dog stopped and howled, and one of the searchers saw in the water a partially submerged cap. When dragging operations failed, the assistance of a diver was obtained, and after several attempts the body was recovered."

Davies, who was married, returned two months ago from America, where he had been employed as a steel worker. He played Rugby football for Aberystwyth and Wales, but an accident during a club game compelled him to abandon football at an early age.

A heavy, old-fashioned six-chambered revolver and a magazine pistol were produced and were identified by Miss Goodman.

Miss Goodman said that they both apologised for having gone into her room, saying that they thought it was a man's room.

They went out of the room, saying, "If you hinder us in any way or make any fuss it will be worse for you or any one who tries to come in our way."

Mr. Hay Halkett, the magistrate, addressing Miss Goodman, said: "You are a woman of great strength of character and courage. It was a terrible ordeal for you."

A remand was ordered.

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Mr. H. N. Bharucha writes: "I should ascribe at least half of my success in passing my college examination to the mental training and power of concentration derived through the Knowles System."

Another report from Mrs. Anna Bill reads: "I regard Knowles System as being absolutely indispensable to every ambitious person. It gives intellectual power, self-control and control of others to those who have a progressive tendency." Mr. Franz Wern describes his experiences as follows: "It is really unbelievable what powers one can obtain through the wonderful Knowles System. The results are so astounding that I cannot recommend it too highly."

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"Force and strength in my look,
"Please read my Character,
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"SUPPOSITION" IN CASES OF SUICIDE.

PROBLEM OF VICTIMS' MENTAL STATE.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded at an inquest at Hackney on Mr. Frederick Charles Bailey, aged thirty-three, and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Bailey, aged thirty-one, who were found unconscious in a room filled with gas at their home in Darnley-road, Stoke Newington, and died later.

"Suicide is the only enterprise where if you succeed you are called insane," said Dr. Edwin Smith, the coroner, in his summing up. "If you fail you are supposed to be sane. When people try to take their lives and fail they are charged with the offence, and nobody hears of the word 'insanity'."

Excitable Man.

Evidence of "identification" was given by Mr. Bailey's father, who said that his son was a druggist's clerk. He was promoted recently. He had been depressed about his wife's eyesight, and was of an excitable temperament.

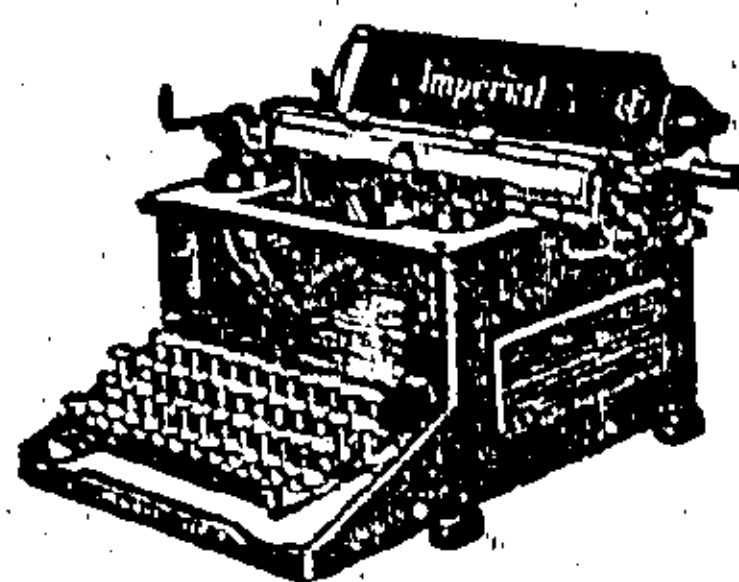
The coroner said a note which had been left stated: "We have agreed to die together.—Fred and Doll."

He observed that the "Fred and Doll" were written by two different hands, and Mr. Bailey, the husband's father, said that the handwriting was that of his son and daughter-in-law.

The coroner, addressing the jury, said that there was family history of eye trouble, and it might well be that Mrs. Bailey had been worried about her eyes. They had singularly little to go on to arrive at the motive which caused the couple to take their lives.

Magistrate clerk at Penge: Are you married?—Yes, and my husband knocking about somewhere.

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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

JOCKEY CLUB WARNING.

The action of the Jockey Club stewards in issuing a stern warning to a professional owner, the chief patron of a great jockey who has just become trained, is still a subject of comment in all circles. Without judging the merits of any particular case, general satisfaction is expressed that the responsibility for the running of horses should not be deemed so often to lay chiefly with the trainer and the jockey. It is also felt strongly that this line of action should be extended to every type of owner, even a patriotic member of the Jockey Club, who may never even bet on the horses which are trained for him in the most fashionable establishments. This would help to stimulate many wealthy patrons into keeping a closer watch than may be the case at present on the running of their horses.

A prominent bookmaker of long experience said bluntly: "We know two particular owners who are straight-minded men in their racing ventures, but we have seen their horses perform at Newmarket, and, as bookmakers, we know that before long each of those two unplaced horses of theirs will be strong market orders, and probably win."

"General and irresponsible accusations of pulling horses," he added, "are harmful, and I am particular to state that in neither case was a horse actually stopped openly from winning, but what I term 'getting a good horse ready on a racecourse' is open to abuse, and a policy certainly not to be recommended to a small owner and trainer who wants to avoid interviews later on with acting stewards."

There have been other incidents at Newmarket which have set tongues wagging. The decisions of the judge are frequently criticised, and will continue to be because of the deceptive angles on the broad course.

The climax was reached when layers and backers alike saw the number of Lord Derby's favourite, Grazia go up instead of that of Mr. J. B. Noel's Black Spot in a short-head finish.

FOUR FIRSTS.

Jack London, the Polytechnic Harrier, was in fine form in the King's College sports at Mitcham. London won the 100 yards in 16.45 secs., the farthing in 24.45secs., cleared 5ft. 6ins. in the high jump, and won the putting the weight at 30ft. 11ins.

Two club records were beaten and equalled at the Bank of England sports at Southampton. J. W. O. Stone won the 120 yards hurdles in 17.25secs., beating the previous best by 2.5secs. Miss A. M. Sainsbury beat a record by 1.5sec. in the 100 yards women's race, and D. C. H. Cambrell equalled the previous best when he cleared 5ft. 6ins. in the high jump.

Very large fields and close finishes were the order of the day at Woolwich in the Cambridge Harriers' sports. There were more than one hundred starters in the mile, and in a desperate finish A. W. Fieck (Erith A.C.) won by a bare yard from F. Harvey Wood (Queen's Park H.).

Inches covered the first three in the final of the short sprint, in which a member of the promoting club, W. H. Hodge was the winner off 63 yards in the fast time of 9.7-10secs.

Another close finish marked the final of the half-mile when W. J. Groome (Herne Hill H.) beat a fellow member in W. T. Thorne on the post. F. W. Allen (Marlborough A.C.) secured the mile cycle race after being beaten by inches in the half-mile event, which went to L. E. Kent (Curlew Wheelers).

R. M. C. (Sandhurst), with 74 points, won the triangular match at Aldershot, R.A.F. (Cranwell) and R.M.A. (Woolrich) being second and third with 69 and 48 points respectively.

Two records were equalled for the meeting. D. B. D. Field (Cranwell) winning the 100 yards in 16.1-5secs., and R. C. D. Kite (Sandhurst) returning 16.1-5secs. in the 120 yards hurdles. G. C. Webb won the mile for Sandhurst, and was second to E. W. Denison (Woolrich) in the two miles.

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DOUBLES FOR BEAVERS.

Walter Beavers (York Harriers), the A.A.A. four miles champion, was in good form at Bramley sports, near Leeds. He won the mile handicap from the virtual scratch mark of 50 yards in 4mins. 34.45secs. on a rough track, and finished first in the two miles senior harriers' team race, winning by 50 yards from R. W. Cammidge (York H.). York H. 14 points, secured the team event.

CHAMPION BEATEN.

In the first round of the London and Southern Counties B.A. Gold Badge competition, A. H. Burt (Wanstead) beat G. S. Wright (S. Ry., Eastleigh), the English championship holder, by 21-19.

In a Probables r. Possibles' trial match of the Essex County B.A. at the Aldersbrook Club, the Probables won by 129 to 121. The selected team play Herts in the English championship.

Among the winners in the Middlesex championship preliminary round are W. J. Jones (winner 1927), F. W. Ellis (finalist 1927), W. B. Henderson (Richmond tournament winner), E. J. Linney (Fulham), E. F. Rolls (Civil Service), and H. H. Miller (Fulham).

Batterssea beat St. Michaels in the London Parks Jackson Shield by 63-53.

E. H. Pelling and H. Fisher (Civil Service) beat A. Ginger and O. Smith (Herts) in the L. and S.C.B.A. pairs by 22-13.

Stratford beat West Ham in the South Essex League by 62-44.

KINGSLEY'S BATTLE.

C. H. Kingsley and H. K. Lester joined S. W. Harris and G. R. Sherwell in the semi-final round of the men's singles in the Hurlingham lawn tennis tournament, but not before a sturdy resistance had been offered by M. J. G. Ritchie and Bramo Hillyard.

Lester lost the opening set to Ritchie but, increasing the speed of his drive, and going up frequently to volley, he won the next two and the match. The scores were 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Kingsley, on the other hand, won the first set easily, but lost the second. Hillyard's control of the ball off the ground and his clever placing looked to have gained him the day when he reached 5-3 in the final set, but Kingsley, pulling himself together in the nick of time, won the next four games.

DEMPSEY TO BOX AGAIN?

The New York Evening World says that arrangements have been made under the management of Jim Coffroth for Dempsey to return to the ring in a contest at Tin Juana, Mexico, on Thanksgiving Day, November 23, for which Dempsey is to receive \$150,000.

His opponent has not yet been selected, but will probably be Paolino, Sharkey, or Schenkel, or even the negro heavy-weight champion, George Godfrey.

A formal announcement, the Evening World adds, will be made when Dempsey returns from Montreal.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

These Children Of Ours.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Two or three generations ago, it was impossible for a boy of limited means to obtain an advanced technical education.

Even though he had especial abilities, the son of poor parents who was scientifically inclined, found the doors of specialized knowledge closed to him.

In America, to-day, however, the night school, the lever arm which lifts a man from the position to which he was born to whatever heights his ambition and native ability may raise him.

If we look back upon the history of civilization, and search out the men whose gifts to science and engineering have brought us our present enjoyment of comforts and luxuries, we will find that many of these men have struggled under great handicaps. Few of them possessed means, especially in the early stages of their careers, and if we should consider for a moment what would have happened if the poor ones among them had been denied a chance to acquire technical training, we would realize instantly that the effect upon our present national welfare would have been disastrous.

In no other country in the world has there been provided such generous opportunity for young people of limited circumstances to acquire a limited opportunity for young people of limited circumstances to acquire education as in the United States. And if we boast to-day of our high standards of industrial accomplishments, we owe this in no small measure to the vision of Americans, who invested some of their bountiful profits in youth.

For instance, in New York or vicinity, it is possible for any bright high-school graduate to become a graduate chemist or engineer by taking courses at night, while being employed in the day time. It is an outstanding guarantee of American democracy.

The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn is one of the famous institutions which is thus upholding



The long tunic is an old friend which is having a new vogue this season.

the standard of democracy. This institute has both day and evening classes, the same courses being given at night and generally by the same eminent professors. It counts among its graduates some of the most outstanding men in the chemical and engineering industries.

Manufacturers throughout the country who recognize that their continued success is dependent on the future of chemistry and engineering are following in the steps of the founders of Brooklyn Polytechnic, so that before many years the standard of democracy should be similar opportunities for boys throughout the breadth of America.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

LOOK TO THE BRUSHES.

It is surprising how long brushes will last, provided they are given a little care and attention. This, of course, does not apply to inferior brushes, which tend to wear out quickly, however carefully they are used.

In the first place, never allow a household brush to stand on its bristles, as the weight of the handle causes them to become displaced. Another point worth remembering is to see that a brush is used only for the purpose for which it is intended.

Before using new brushes, do not forget to soak them in cold water for a few hours. This swells the bristles, and renders them less likely to fall out.

Care in Washing.

The washing of brushes should be performed with care, since nothing is more injurious to the bristles than lack of attention in this operation.

Make a lather of dissolved soap and warm water, and add a little washing soda. Remove all fluff and dust from the bristles, and beat them up and down in the prepared water until quite clean.

Rinse thoroughly, first in warm water, then in cold, and shake out as much moisture as possible before hanging to dry in a current of air.

In the case of whisk carpet brushes, it is best to wash them in tepid water. Rinse well in a solution of salt and cold water, in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of the former to one gallon of the latter.

The handles of the brushes must not be neglected. A handle of plain unvarnished wood should be cleaned by scrubbing with a stiff brush, and must be treated with warm, soapy water and a flannel.

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Chinese Picture: "Divorce."

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WILLIAM HAINES

IN

THE SMART SET

with ALICE DAY, JACK HOLT

AT THE

STAR

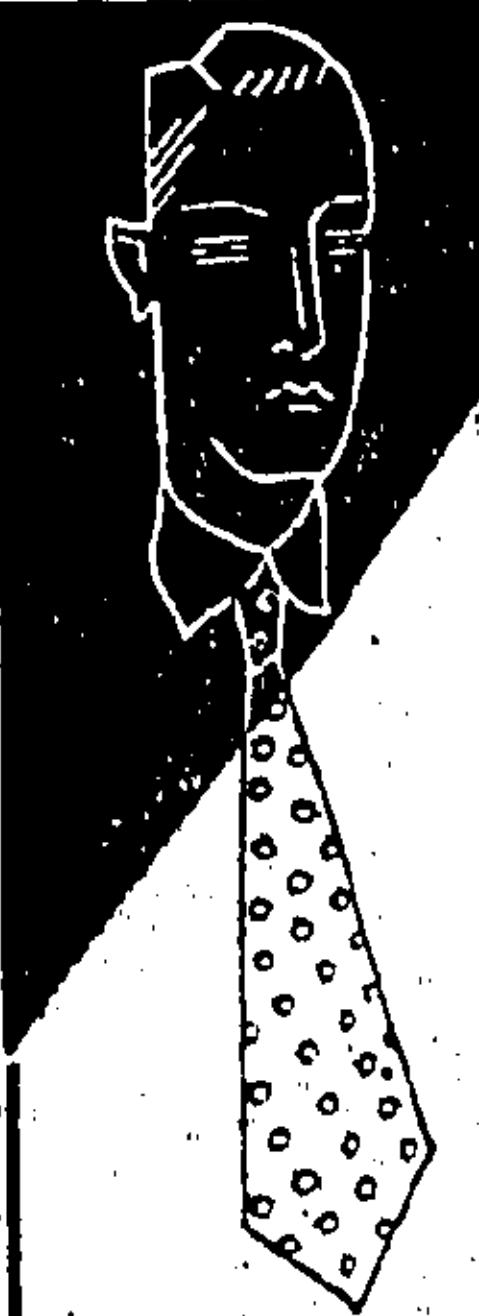
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THE DISILLUSIONED BRIDE.

DESPITE MARRIAGE LINES ONLY A CONCUBINE.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON CHINESE MARITAL CUSTOMS.

MAGISTRATE SYMPATHETIC BUT CANNOT HELP.

Highly interesting evidence on Chinese marriage customs was heard from witnesses at the Central Magistracy when the case in which a Chinese woman is seeking maintenance from her husband was continued before Mr. E. W. Hamilton.

Mr. A. E. Hall was for the complainant and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks for the defence.

The story of the complainant, who gave evidence at a previous hearing, was to the effect that she married the defendant in Heungshan District in October last and at the time of her marriage was given to understand that she was first wife, termed in Chinese the *kit fat* wife. To substantiate her statement, she produced in Court a document, which she declared proved her claim.

Her mother also gave evidence that her daughter was married in accordance to established Chinese custom and that she was married as a wife and not as a concubine.

The defendant is alleged to have revealed to the complainant after their arrival in Hong Kong, that he was already married.

Correct Marriage Document.
His Worship had indicated at the previous hearing that he would like to hear evidence on the document produced by the complainant and the first witness called yesterday was Mr. Li Sheng Ming, a member of the committee of the Po Leung Kuk.

Mr. Li said the document was a *fat shue*, that is, a document used in the case of a proper and legal marriage as *kit fat* wife. It was witness' opinion that any woman who was in a position to produce such a document should be entitled to call herself a *kit fat* wife.

Witness said he did not profess to be an expert in ceremonial matters but he could say definitely from his experience that a concubine was not given such a document on her marriage.

His Worship: What is the position of a man who has a *kit fat* wife, who gets married to another woman and gives her that document?

Witness: He has no right to do so.

What happens suppose he does? Which marriage is valid?—It is necessary for the relatives and friends attending the wedding to give evidence.

How does he stand?—According to the custom of the country, the second marriage cannot be recognised as a legitimate marriage although a document of this kind might have been used.

Mr. Hall: On the face of that document would you say that the parties went through a proper form of marriage?—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Brooks (cross-examining): Marriage customs differ in different parts of China, don't they?—That is so.

What might make a valid marriage in one part of the country would not necessarily make a valid marriage in another part?—No, if you have the proper document to produce the marriage must be legitimate.

Supposing in any particular marriage there were no wedding gifts, no go-betweens, no cakes, no furniture, nothing, except that one single document, would you still say that that was a valid marriage?—It depends on whether the bride has been to the ancestral temple and whether she has ridden in the bridal chair.

It is usual, is it not, in all Chinese marriages, for presents, and gifts to be presented to the bride by her parents?—Not necessarily. It does sometimes happen that no dowry is given.

May I say that that is most unusual and happens about once in every hundred marriages?—I can't give you a percentage.

Can you give us a rough idea?—It is rare, but I don't say it never happens.

A "Concubine Marriage."
Supposing a man is married and then takes a concubine, what ceremony is gone through?—The ordinary chair is used to bring the girl to her husband's home. I have never seen this document given to a concubine. She is generally given a smaller slip and it does not bear the characters, "*Zuen Fung Wo Ming*," which indicates that the parties about to be united are *kit fat*.

The form is obtainable anywhere and anyone can fill it up?—Yes. Who writes it up?—According to Chinese custom, it is filled up by someone outside the family.

That document is not evidence of marriage?—I can only say that it is used in a proper marriage.

Mr. Hall (re-examining): Supposing the parents are very poor, you don't expect any dowry?—Even if the girl's parents are rich, they need not necessarily give a dowry.

The defendant then went into the witness-box, where he stated that he married the complainant in Heungshan as a concubine and did not go through any form of marriage. He brought her to Hong Kong three days later and lived with her and his proper wife in a cubicle at No. 1, Jardine Bazaar. His real wife was present when he married the complainant and they had all travelled down together from the country. He did not at any time tell the complainant that his wife was merely a fellow lodger.

In response to a question from Mr. Hall, witness produced the documents relating to his first marriage.

The Eternal Triangle.

When did you decide to take a concubine?—Last year.

Did you get your wife's permission?—She knew.

Presuming that the complainant was your concubine, did you ever support her or give her money?—Yes.

In answer to Mr. Hamilton witness repeated that he came to Hong Kong with his wife and the complainant and went to live in a cubicle in a house at Jardine Bazaar. There were two beds in the cubicle.

His Worship: In those circumstances she was bound to know that this woman was your wife?—They shared the cubicle until she left.

Speaking of the complainant's document, witness said he had never seen it before. "My mother arranged the marriage and I don't know what she did in connection with it," explained the witness. His mother, he added, was in the country.

Witness caused some laughter when he said that he had never before or after the marriage seen the complainant's mother.

Mr. Hamilton: What did you pay for the girl?—I don't know. My mother arranged this marriage. For all you know, your mother might have given her that document?—I don't know at all. I asked for a concubine and my mother arranged the marriage.

Asked how he addressed the complainant witness said that he called her "Ah Sai" (Small), the name being chosen by his first wife, in accordance to established practice.

She would not answer to the name your wife suggested?—Yes.

Witness continued to say that the complainant did not object to being a concubine and that they all lived happily in the cubicle.

Wife Helps to Choose.

The wife of the defendant was then called. She said that she was married in 1922 at No. 231, Hollywood Road. Speaking of the marriage of the complainant, witness said there were no cakes and no ceremony of any sort. On arriving at her husband's house, the complainant went down on her knees and bowed to witness and served her with a cup of tea.

Mr. Hall (cross-examining): What is your age?—Twenty-three. Witness added that she had a daughter of three living in the cubicle with the rest of the family.

Witness answering further questions stated that her husband had indicated that he wanted a concubine, and witness went with her mother-in-law to arrange for one. They selected a girl and told the defendant to go up and have a look at her. This he did, the selected girl being induced to go to a house opposite to where the defendant lived, so that he might inspect her from a distance.

Answering Mr. Hamilton witness said that she got on well with the complainant who had all along treated her as a *kit fat* wife.

Complainant recalled stated that the last witness was not present at her marriage and that she did not travel down to Hong Kong in the company of her husband and that woman.

His Worship indicated at this stage that he must dismiss the summons because if the defendant had already been married to a *kit fat* wife in 1922, he could not get another *kit fat* wife later on. Mr. Li had said in evidence that such a second marriage would be illegal.

Continuing, his Worship said that there was a great deal to be said for the complainant and although the summons must fail, he thought some arrangement should be made by the defendant to provide for the complainant.

Mr. Hall: What is the use of that document, your Worship.

Mr. Hamilton: Unless you want to prosecute him for false pretences, I don't think anything can be done. But the damage is done?

His Worship: If the man has any face in Hong Kong, he will endeavour to make some arrangement. That woman (indicating the other wife) is the *kit fat* wife and nothing can shake that.

Mr. Hall pointed out that his client had refused to be called by the name of Ah Sai, adding that she had protested all the time against being treated as a concubine. His Worship replied that he understood all that but he could not find Mr. Hall's client a *kit fat* wife.

The Magistrate then explained to the defendant that the summons was dismissed as he could not compel the latter to pay the complainant anything under the Married Women's Act. "If you have the slightest regard for your reputation, you ought to try and help her. The woman is your concubine. You can and should try to come to some amicable arrangement with her."

His Worship then told the complainant he was sorry for her but he was afraid he could not order defendant to pay anything as he had a *kit fat* wife before he married her. His Worship added that the defendant had probably deceived her and he suggested that she should try and come to some arrangement with him.

Addressing Mr. Hall, his Worship stated that Mr. Hall was not estopped from further action.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

THE SMUGGLERS LOOK!

Arrested in possession of 18 taels of raw opium a Chinese was fined \$340 by the Kowloon Magistrate with the alternative of three months' hard labour. Another defendant was fined \$430 or two months' imprisonment for possession of 4 taels of prepared opium at 40, Reclamation Street.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy fined a Chinese \$900 with the alternative of nine months' hard labour, for possession of Kwangai opium. Defendant was arrested as he stepped off the Wuchow steamer carrying a pumelo in each hand, in which the contraband had been packed. The fruit had been hollowed out but the defendant evidently had the smugglers' knack of covering up the goods.

Customs officer, the world over soon learns to recognise.

K.O.S.B. STORE-KEEPING.

FURTHER COURT MARTIAL EVIDENCE.

WITNESS CAUTIONED BY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Lieut. W. Pyper, the K.O.S.B. quartermaster, concluded his evidence yesterday at the Court Martial in Murray Barracks upon Major Ogilvy who is facing charges of negligence while acting as President of the Regimental Institute.

Witness said he was responsible for P.R.I. stocks left for safety in his store. No person could go into the store and touch the stock without the knowledge of the storeman.

He corrected a statement made on Saturday that he saw a bale of hose tops in the store in January, 1927, and stated that what he actually saw was about 800 pairs of stocking tops.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, the Judge Advocate, warned Lieut. Pyper that he must exercise greater care in giving his evidence.

Good Intentions.

"I am not questioning your intention of telling the truth," he said, "but you knew very well that what you said about that bale was not true. It was only what you deduced. You must give your evidence of things that you saw, and not what you think."

Lieut. Pyper said he could only estimate the number of hose tops. They were tied in bundles of ten. He had had three and a half years' experience of quartermaster's work and storekeeping. To the best of his knowledge, hose tops were not in the store in Egypt.

Witness said there seemed to be no necessity to make special arrangements to take stock in Hong Kong. Possibly he did not do so.

Those Silk Stockings.

A conference of company commanders in April or May of 1928, decided to make purchases of silk stockings. Witness was asked to negotiate the matter by Major Ogilvy, who was not present at the conference. He did not receive any definite instructions to order or buy; only to negotiate. There was no record of how many silk stockings went to his store.

Witness made five inspections annually of stock on ledger charges in his store. He opened all boxes, except sealed ones, on those occasions. Witness: I say definitely that there was no possibility of P.R.I. stocks and my own stocks getting mixed. It is possible that by a careless oversight of the storeman it might occur. It is possible for the Audit Board to come into my store and check P.R.I. stock without my knowledge.

Pte. Baichford, who was employed in the quartermaster's store, said that Corporal Hendry only checked the P.R.I. stock in the store at irregular intervals. Witness recalled having seen a bale of hose tops lying about the store and he repeatedly asked Corporal Hendry to open them. When witness checked them, he found that the contents of the bale agreed with the number, which he was told by the Corporal, the bale should contain.

When Sergt. Bardell spoke to him about the P.R.I. stock, witness gathered the impression that something was wrong in connection with the conduct of Hendry. He then gave him a complete list of everything belonging to the P.R.I. which was in the store.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

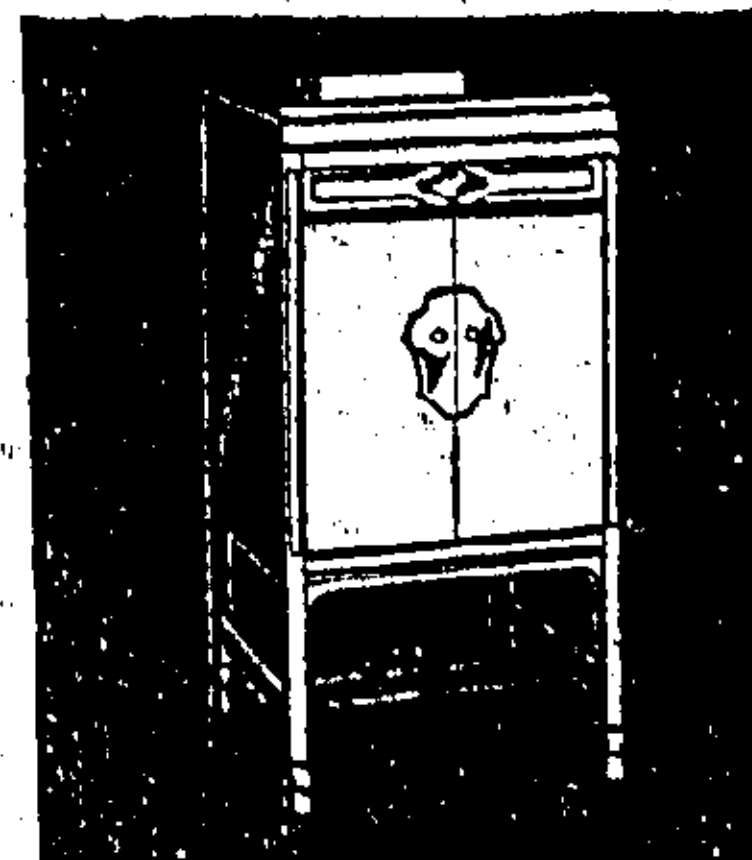
WEEK-END MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

TROUBLESOME DOGS.

That dogs are one of the worst dangers to motorists is illustrated by the fact that they caused two serious motor accidents in the Colony during the week-end.

While returning to Kowloon on the Castle Peak Road near Chuen Wan village, Mrs. Blandford, who was driving a Morris two-seater, No. 1393, crossed the road to avoid a stray dog and hit a tree. Fortunately, the car was not travelling fast and Mrs. Blandford escaped with a shaking. The car, however, was badly damaged, the front axle and mudguards being bent. The Duro Motor Garage "Wrecking Gang" were soon on the spot and towed the car back to town.

(Continued on next Column).



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In Hong Kong.

A public car driver, taking a party of Chinese round the island had a similar experience near Aberdeen. A dog got in front of the car and the driver swerved across the road. He applied his brakes but the car rolled over the embankment. Two private cars driven by Mr. John Arnold (Hong Kong Steamboat Company) and Revenue Officer Ward were following and after giving assistance brought the passengers back to town. An attempt to tow the car back to town proved unsuccessful.

A "Backing" Accident.

While Sanitary Inspector J. H. Hooper was attempting to back his car to turn on the Castle Peak Road, it suddenly toppled over the embankment and rolled over. The driver was thrown clear and escaped without injury. The car was slightly damaged.

VICTORY FOR MR. T. V. SOONG.**CENTRAL BANK TO COME UNDER NANKING.****NEW NOTE ISSUE IN PREPARATION.****CANTON'S GRAVE DOUBTS.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]****CANTON, June 17.**

The Central Bank of China is to be brought under the direct control of the Central Government. This decision is the principal outcome of the financial conference over which Mr. T. V. Soong presided, and comes as a forcible counter to the movement to change the name to the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung. This was urged because the Bank acted as the depository of the Provincial Revenue but the decentralising trend of the idea is obvious and Mr. Soong has reversed the policy.

Generals Chen Ming Shu and Chen Tsai Tong, the Finance Commissioner, Mr. Fan Ki Mo and Mr. Chow Min Chu, the Manager of the Bank, were prominent participants at the conference, but the course of the discussion has not been disclosed. Mr. Soong advanced strong arguments—the nature of the principal one can be guessed—and he got his way.

\$5,000,000 IN SILVER FROM SHANGHAI.

The details of the transfer of control are being worked out and will be divulged later. The Government banknotes in circulation will be withdrawn and replaced by a new issue which is already being printed in the United States and will be put into circulation as soon as it reaches Canton. These new notes will be exactly like the Shanghai banknotes, as far as their value is concerned. They will be backed with national dollars to be sent from Shanghai to Canton and it is reported that Mr. Soong intends to despatch \$5,000,000 in silver dollars to Canton to redeem part of the banknotes now in circulation.

Great anxiety is being felt in financial circles as regards these far-reaching changes. The lack of confidence in the Government banknotes continues but their quotation is somewhat better to-day, being 82 cents to the silver dollar. A prominent merchant said to the writer that unless the Bank is willing to redeem its notes with silver to any amount, anxiety and distrust will persist. But the local finance authorities are unwilling to do this at present. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Fan Ki Mo, the Finance Commissioner, said that the Bank will start changing of notes for silver on July 1, but since then he has decided to put it off to July 15.

THE GLORY OF WAR!

In a statement to the Press the Finance Commissioner said that Mr. T. V. Soong has also been discussing with General Chen Tsai Tong the question of military expenditure. Nothing definite has been decided. A previous Government edict fixed the army expenditure for Kwangtung at \$4,000,000 a month, and in February and March it was, nominally, reduced to \$3,500,000. Since the outbreak of war the expenditure has been at least \$4,500,000, and in addition Kwangtung has been paying \$200,000 a month for the Nanking naval assistance and the same amount for the military reinforcements from the North.

Mr. Soong is still in Wuchow and will be there for a few days.

"SEVERE FIGHTING."**KWANGSI TROOPS ON DEFENSIVE.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]****CANTON, June 17.**

Reports have come to hand that severe fighting is again going on between the Nanking troops and General Wong Shu Hung's forces. The Kwangsi troops are trying to make a stand at Kwei Ping and gunboats and airplanes are being rushed up from Wuchow. The Kwangsi troops are being attacked from three directions, but so far no news of the result has been received, but casualties on both sides are said to be heavy.

This fighting has followed the breakdown of the recent peace negotiations. Several Kwangsi leaders, who were for a time in Hong Kong are now supposed to be back at the front.

Linchow Taken.

The Nanking troops have advanced to Sunchow where they joined the Hunanese troops under Fan Shek Seng, and it is reported that they have begun a jointly offensive against the Kwangsi troops. Nearly all the Nanking troops have been sent to the front and only two battalions are in Wuchow.

According to a telegram to the Canton military authorities from General Ho Chien, the Hunanese troops captured Linchow on the 14th and the Kwangsi troops have retreated to Hsingyuan and Lincheng.

Chinese Generals Resting.**[Industrial and Commercial Daily Press.]**

Li Mo Tao and Wan Ying Kiu, two of Hsu King Tong's brigadier-generals, have arrived at Hong Kong by a Japanese steamer. It will be remembered that when Canton was threatened by the Kwangsi troops, these two officers took Sheklung, but were later routed and driven out. They have come to Hong Kong for a rest while the troops formerly under their command have joined Hsu King Tong's men in Eastern Kwangtung, and are retreating into Fukien.

HIS FRIEND'S GRAND-MOTHER.

Mr. Tao Lu Chien, the new Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, has left Canton for Hong Kong to attend the funeral of the grandmother of Mr. Fu Ping Hsiang, who formerly held Mr. Tao's present post.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE DETENTION.**TWO MEN AND A SINGING GIRL.**

The case against two Chinese who are charged with unlawful detention of a singing girl in a boarding house was again adjourned by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday after hearing evidence. One of the accused is further charged with improper conduct towards the girl, and the other with aiding and abetting him. It was alleged that the girl was taken to the boarding house and forcibly detained in a room with the first accused until the morning, when the second accused, who took her there, returned and released her.

Evidence of discovery of the girl in the street following a report by the girl's mother of her disappearance was given by detectives. According to the boarding house register the room in question was vacant on the night of the alleged detention. It was stated by the police that no one at the boarding house seemed to know anything about the presence of the accused and the girl, although the girl said that she called out "Save life" when she found herself locked in the room.

Mr. F. A. A. Minton appeared for the defence.

WELCOME HOME.**LADY CLEMENTI RETURNS ON EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.****SMALL GATHERING ON STATUE PIER.**

"It is very nice to be back again," said Lady Clementi as she stepped ashore onto Statue Pier yesterday afternoon to greet a little party of personal friends who had come to welcome her.

As soon as the Empress of Russia was seen making her way into Kowloon Dock, H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. (accompanied by Captain A. J. Y. Whyte and Captain Shillito), crossed the harbour in the launch Britannia to go on board the liner and welcome his wife and youngest daughter. The three elder children have been left at home at school.

Lady Clementi and her little daughter both look well, and seemed indeed glad to be back again in Hong Kong. Little Miss Clementi was hugging a large teddy bear, and when she had politely greeted her parents' friends she ran down the pier to shake hands with the Indian chauffeur, an old friend of the Clementi children, and to tell him, doubtless, about her adventures over the seas.

Among those on the pier were: Lady Ho Tung, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood and Mrs. Wood, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and Mrs. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. E. Ralphs, the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police (Captain T. H. King), Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Murakami (Consul-General for Japan), and several other ladies and gentlemen.

ESTATES OF FORMER RESIDENTS.**EUROPEANS' WILLS PROVED.**

Estates of former European residents in the Colony for which probate has been granted by the Supreme Court include the following:—

Mr. Reginald Joseph Birbeck, Government schoolmaster, left \$2,800 in Hong Kong and £100 7s. 3d. at home. His address, when he died at St. Raphael in France on June 19, 1928, was given as the Hong Kong Club.

Resealing of probate of the will has been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, lawful attorney for Mrs. Marjorie Slade, a widow, of Paris, who is the sole beneficiary of the estate.

Mr. E. O. Rock.

Estate left by Mr. Edward Clark Rock, who died in Hong Kong on July 27, 1923, while manager of the Jockey Club stables, amounts to \$30,700 in Hong Kong and £100 at home.

Deceased's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mustoe, of 150, Bristol Road, Gloucester, is mentioned in the will as being "the only person entitled to the estate." Application made on her behalf for resealing of letters of administration has been granted to the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tao, O.B.E., LL.D. (of Messrs Tao and Hodgson).

Mr. Alexander Cooper.

A foreman of the Royal Naval Dockyard, Mr. Alexander Cooper, who died in Hong Kong on October 30, 1927, left estate worth \$400 here and £669 18s. 9d. at home. His address is given as 57, Albert Road, Southsea, Portsmouth. Probate has been granted to Mr. Henry Marlow, an assistant cashier.

MYSTERY MEN IN LOCAL HOSPITAL.**"MERCHANTS" WITH WOUNDS.**

During the past week three prominent Chinese generals were patients in a local hospital. On enquiry we learned that they all registered as business men from Canton, though every one of them had a wound to show how hard it is to do business in Canton these days. The *Daily Press* understands that they were all discharged from hospital yesterday.

WATER FROM THE WEST RIVER.**FLEET OF LIGHTERS TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES.****WATERFRONT POPULATION TO BE SERVED.**

Over 3,000,000 gallons of water will be brought to the Colony by over 70 lighters daily from the West River. This decision has been reached by the Government following a visit by the Director of Public Works and other officials to Wangmoon during the week end. A careful analysis of the river water convinced the party that it could well be used for local purposes and was, in fact, a better answer to the problem than the transporting of supplies from Shanghai.

The average consumption of water in the island is in the neighbourhood of 3½ million gallons a day. Local sources, and supplies at Tsun Wan, augmented by Mr. Rutonjee's stream at San Cheng, will no doubt make up the deficit.

More Tanks Being Built.

The cost of running the huge fleet of lighters from West River to here is estimated to be about \$200,000 a month.

In order to cater adequately for the requirements of the waterfront populace, additional tanks will be built on the Praya, bringing the total number of tanks to thirty. This is considered to be the simplest and most effective method of distribution as the tanks will hold over 3,000,000 gallons.

This decision does not signify that the authorities have lost sight of the reservoir question. If the summer continues to be a dry one, the dry season from October to April will present a grave problem and, for this reason, every consideration is being given to the question of replenishing the reservoirs from the river supply.

Difficulty of Pumping.

A plan to pump river supplies into the Elliot filter beds near West Point was abandoned because the beds could not deal with the quantity of water involved. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the beds would require daily cleansing, it was found that a better solution would be to use the beds as tanks and chlorinate the water.

Many difficulties lie in the way of pumping water into Tytam Tuk reservoir, which depends upon gravity feed to the mains. The main reservoir operates entirely by this method and is kept on reserve. The intermediate reservoir also works on this system, but its supply flows into the lower reservoir where it is pumped to the mouth of Tytam tunnel. The mains are then supplied by the gravity system. The pumps are a long way from the lower reservoir and there are so many mechanical difficulties that this idea is quite impracticable.

TANKS IN WATERLOO ROAD.**SOME KOWLOON CRITICISMS.**

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Water Emergency Committee:—

The erection of the two large tanks on Waterloo Road, Kowloon, for storing water from the well in the Homantin Cemetery is the subject of criticism by Kowloon residents. It is fair that the criticism be brought to the notice of the Committee.

2. Summarised, the criticisms are to the following effect:—
(a) The tanks are far too large; doubt is expressed that the well at Homantin Cemetery contains enough water to fill even one of those tanks.

(b) It will take between one and two hours to pump the well dry. After that, of course, seepage will take place and the well eventually return to its former level of water. As it is not possible at present to say what rate of seepage will be, one cannot tell how long it will take for the water in the well to be restored to level.

Still for the Home.

For the benefit of householders who possess good kitchen ranges, it may be well to mention that water from wells and nullahs can be distilled by the use of Chinese stills which can be purchased amazingly cheaply in the Colony.

An example of public spirit is being given by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, which has now voluntarily shut off its mains supplies and is relying upon a well and the pond water which it brings from Tsun Wan in lighters.

The Company besides fetching water for itself, is also supplying its neighbours. It has adapted two lighters, each with a capacity of 250 tons, to bring water from Tsun Wan, which it supplies to the Chinese residents of Tsai-sha-tsu.

The Godown Company has a well in its property which it is keeping in reserve.

At a cost of some \$10,000 it has sunk another well in the timber yard (the old P. & O. Mess site), and has erected two tanks at a convenient point within the godown premises to supply boiler water for the Star Ferry boats, the company's launches, the P. & O. launches, the Conference launches, etc.

We understand that other companies are likely to adopt similar methods for obtaining water supplies.

Manila Can Help.

As already reported in the *Daily Press*, the Canton authorities cannot spare filtered supplies. Shamen is in the same position.

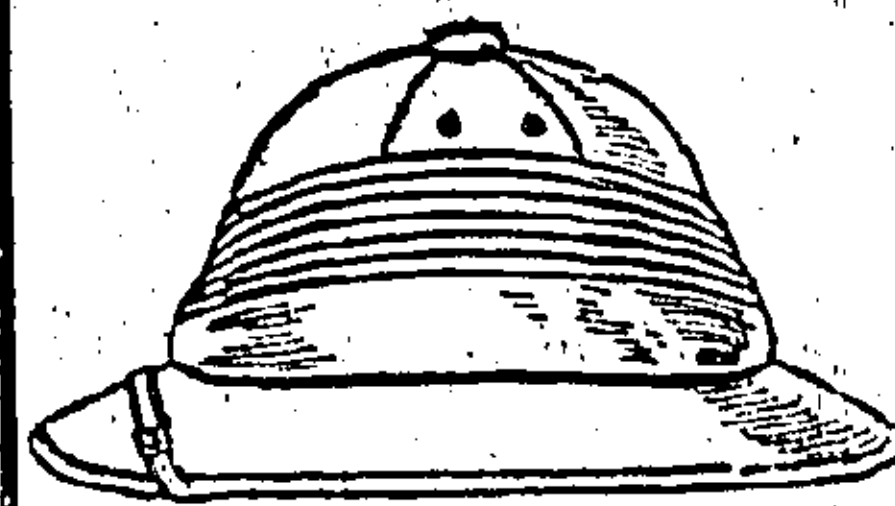
The Canton Government has no objection whatever to the Hong Kong Government proposal to obtain water from the river, and it will afford every facility.

The Metropolitan Water District of Manila could extend help to Hong Kong were it not for the difficulty of the transportation facilities. If necessary, however, they will do so, because Manila has more water than it can consume before the rainy season comes.

The Metropolitan Water District to date has not received a request for help from Hong Kong officials, said Mr. Gideon, the acting manager. However, it is probable that the steamers calling at Manila may carry more water than they need, and in this case, Manila water may help Hong Kong.

The quantity of water which a regular steamer calling at Manila can possibly take is 3,000 tons, which is valued in Manila at Pesos 15. This amount of water is less than an average swimming tank contains.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the whole question of the transport of water to the Colony from outlying districts is in the hands of the Water Emergency Committee and if such methods are at all practicable from the Committee's point of view, they will not hesitate to adopt them.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In THE GOODS OF HUGH McDUGALL, late of High-Clerk, Westwood Park, Forest Hill in the County of Kent in the United Kingdom, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 38 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 14th JULY, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS.

Solicitors for the Executor.
No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [7971]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICE, 47, Des Vaux Road Central (David House), on TUESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1929, at FIVE O'CLOCK, P.M.

BUSINESS-General.

All Members are requested to Attend.
T. T. LAURENSEN,
Branch Secretary.
[7973]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pender Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 2nd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

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General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7839]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 8.10 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest in the vicinity of the Ladrones. Depressions are situated over Tongking, Korea and to the east of Hokkaido.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, fair to showery.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 18, 1929.

MAKING RAIN TO ORDER.

Once upon a time a clergyman, was asked by some members of his congregation to pray for rain. His reply was:—"My friends, what is the use of praying for rain while the wind is in the East?" The theologian was man of the world enough to know that so long as the wind was blowing from a quarter whence no rain-clouds could be expected, it was useless to expect rain to fall. Further, he probably realised how illogical it was to pray for changes in meteorological conditions so that winds might have their direction altered to benefit the special interests of a few people. The weather, one of the things we are most familiar with, is at a matter of fact something we know very little about. Attempts are made to read the future from the records of the past, and these efforts have met with considerable, but by no means complete, success. Drought, more than any other factor, arouses public interest in meteorology. Ranchers whose sheep and cattle are dying of thirst and hunger by the thousand, and farmers whose fields and orchards are being scorched up by a too fiery sun, look anxiously to the "weather man" for news of probable changes for the better. Failing that, they ask in desperation what hope is there of making rain? Although many experiments have been made in the direction of artificial rain-making, none has been really successful. Like the gentlemen who claim to be able to find hidden springs of water by carrying a sprig of witch-hazel in their hands and waiting for it to jump, so there are "weather manufacturers" who claim to have caused rain to fall on parched areas. When the actual facts are submitted to scientific—and therefore impartial—examination, however, it is found there are several missing links in the chain of cause and effect. Many years ago it was believed that the discharge of explosives in the air would cause the clouds to release their precious load of water. Enormous sums of money were spent—and wasted—in attempts to produce rain in drought-stricken areas in Europe and the United States. A meteorologist who was instructed to watch the result of rain-making experiments of this character in New Zealand reported that "the explosions had apparently no more effect on the vast expanse of the air than would the striking of a match in a room."

Time and time again it has been shown conclusively that the discharge of explosives in the air can have no effect upon the conditions causing—or preventing—rain, but the "wizards" who pretend they can achieve the impossible still find enough dupes to provide them with an easy living. The belief that rain or drought can be produced by human means is common among barbarian tribes, who believe their witch-doctors and mumbo-jumbo men can bring about such changes of weather conditions as may be desired. Many educated people, however, are prone to believe in the power of intense and continuous explosions. PLUTARCH

makes mention of the alleged fact that "extraordinary rains pretty generally fall after great battles"—but there were no H.E. shells in those days. During the excessively wet weather experienced in the earlier stages of the great war the theory of heavy gun-fire as a cause of rain came up once again for general discussion, and once again the theory was shown to be a false one. In 1911 this subject was actually raised in Parliament, the First Lord of the Admiralty being asked if he would arrange for the fleet to carry out their firing practice with heavy guns at some period other than the middle of harvest-time, "when the resulting heavy rain may cause serious loss to the farming community." The reply to the question was that "there is no evidence that the firing causes heavy rain," and that statement still stands good. At Shorbury there is more firing of heavy guns than at any other point on the English coast—yet the mean rainfall is the lowest in the British Isles!

That atmospheric water vapour condenses upon minute dust particles in the air is true, but unfortunately it does not follow that by simply scattering clouds of dust among the clouds a fall of rain will be brought about. If rain could be induced so easily, periods of drought would not cause anxiety anywhere providing an airplane was within easy call. Rainfall is mainly due to the heavy condensation of moisture from air which has been cooled by being caused to rise. Atmospheric dust—microscopic particles—serves as the nucleus upon which water-vapour condenses, and these drops remain suspended in the air until they increase in size and eventually fall in the form of rain. That moment depends upon various factors, but principally upon temperature. If a strong current of cold air strikes the water-laden clouds, rain will fall, but a current of warm air at once stops the condensation process and vaporisation commences all over again. A few weeks ago a paper was read before the Royal Meteorological Society in London, dealing with a theory that the rainfall in industrial areas is increased by the discharge of smoke and hot gases from factory chimneys. This theory is based upon observations at Rochdale covering a period of ten years, and while it is unwise to generalise from isolated facts, it certainly does seem that the climate of an industrial locality may be appreciably affected by the steady and persistent discharge of smoke and hot gas into the atmosphere. Unfortunately, the theory cannot be tested by comparisons with rainfall statistics in the "good old days" before Lancashire was industrialised.

The rain-making experiments which it is proposed to make here in Hong Kong with the assistance of the Royal Air Force will be interesting—all such experiments are, but that they are likely to produce positive results is improbable. Meteorologists continue to discountenance the view that rainfall can be influenced in any way by human agency—except by the creation or more often the destruction of forests, and possibly by the effect of large and continuous emissions from factory chimneys. Even broadcasting has been popularly accused—and scientifically found "not guilty"—of causing wet weather. Just as the wind bloweth where it listeth, so does the rain fall when and where atmospheric conditions compel the clouds to dissolve themselves in tears. That an aviator, by sprinkling the clouds with powder, can provide the necessary nuclei for condensation, is obvious. Whether the watery vapours will find it convenient to condense, however, is a matter beyond the control of the most skillful and intrepid aviator. One can lend a horse to the water, yet fail to make an obstinate animal drink. By the same token, one may carry a cargo of dust to the rain clouds, and fail to induce them to dissolve and condense upon the intruding particles. The thirsty earth, and equally parched humanity, will wait in vain for the hoped-for downpour if, below the dust-spraying aviator, there is a substantial belt of heated air, for the condensed drops will be again vaporised. While we wish the Kai Tak aviators the best of luck in their experiments, we fear their chances of success are as remote as the very stars toward which they climb.

News and Views.

One Chinese case of enteric fever was the only entry on the report of notifiable diseases for the week end.

The quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Shanghai on account of Cerebro-spinal meningitis have been removed.

A Chinese woman made her bed on the parapet of her verandah at 32, Shanghai Street, 2nd floor. She fell while asleep and was killed instantly.

Among the passengers returning to the Colony yesterday by the Empress of Russia, was Mr. M. J. Quist, the Consul General for the Netherlands.

In addition to Tim McCoy's picture, "The Adventurer," which is being shown to-day and to-morrow at the Queen's, a short comedy drama entitled "Slaves of Beauty" will also be screened.

A Chinese banisher was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and 15 strokes of the birch by Mr. Whyte Smith. The man had been arrested for a pretty larceny and then his record was discovered.

A report of a robbery during the small hours of Saturday, has been received from Kowloon Tsai. Ten men were stated to have broken into a pig-dealers' hut and stolen \$120 which had been received the previous day from a sale of pigs.

An Armstrong Siddeley car, belonging to Mrs. Hunter of Messrs. Dacons, which was parked in Chater Road yesterday, had a visit from an artistically-minded thief who stole a mascot sphinx from the radiator cap. The Police have been notified.

At 8.15 last night an old man of 62 attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Harbour from the Yau-mai ferry launch, Man Yi. He was rescued by members of the launch's crew and sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital in an unconscious condition.

A marriage has been arranged, and will be celebrated in Hong Kong on July 22, between Mr. John Reginald Laing, late of the Welsh Regiment, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Laing, and Majorie Ruth Exham, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. S. Exham, 373, The Peak.

An open air concert will be given by the band of the K.O.S.B. in the Kowloon Cricket Club ground on Saturday evening. Owing to the popularity of these *ad hoc* concerts last year, and the excellence of the programme that has been arranged, a large attendance is expected.

Before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's Sanitary Inspector Roylance prosecuted an amah for dumping house refuse in the street. He told his Worship that the depositing of rubbish was a source of nuisance around the European district. The amah was fined \$5.

A very popular figure in the Colony is C.P.O. "Tiny" Campbell, the energetic secretary and manager of The Royal Naval Cantonment. Within the next few days, C.P.O. Campbell will be returning to England and we understand that his duties in connection with the Cantonment will be taken over by C.P.O. "Stuttle."

Forthcoming weddings, notice of which has been given at the local Registry, include the following:—Mr. R. H. Rule, master mariner, of 13, Cameron Road, to Mrs. Marion Mack, of the same address. Mr. L. M. Xavier, of 6, Minden Avenue, to Miss Aurelia Antonia Gomes, of 10, Austin Avenue. Mr. Suem Kam Shun, the well-known football player of the Chinese Athletic Association, to Miss Rosie Santos, of 12, Prince's Terrace, Hong Kong.

A Chinese Police sergeant who had served in the Hong Kong Police Force for twenty-one years, died at the Kowloon Hospital last Saturday from fever. He joined the Force in 1908 and served on street duty until 1917 when he was promoted to Sergeant and transferred to the Detective Force. Recently he was sent out to the outlying district Station at Sheungshui where he contracted the disease from which he subsequently died. He was 46 years of age. His work had been mainly inquiries on political matters.

Insurance for Candidates.

Candidates at the general election were able to cover the risks of forfeiture of their deposit, through failure to poll the requisite number of votes by taking advantage of a novel insurance scheme initiated by a well-known firm of London insurance brokers acting in conjunction with Lloyd's. Under the same scheme an insurance could also be effected whereby in the event of defeat the candidate can recoup any sum for expenses up to \$1,000. This enterprising insurance company sent out proposal forms to every candidate without distinction of party, and these forms asked for a statement of the total electorate, the result in the particular constituency for the four previous elections, whether the candidate had previously stood for Parliament, and if so what was the result of his candidature. Candidates who in the nature of things are to be regarded as "forlorn hopes" would not, of course, have their risks accepted under the scheme, which is really designed to cover what may be classed as unexpected reverses.

Scottish Dictionary.

It is announced that a company has been registered at Edinburgh to undertake the production and publication of the Scottish National Dictionary and to secure the necessary financial assistance. Work on this great book of reference has been proceeding for twenty-one years under the literary directorship of Mr. William Grant, and it may be a year or two before the first volume is issued. The completed work will consist of ten volumes, but each volume will be issued as it is ready. The leading supporters of the project are Lord Meston, of Agra and Dunottar, the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Aberdeen University; Sir Robert Horne, M.P.; Sir Thomas Jaffray, Sir Robert Bruce, Principal Sir Donald MacLachlan, Glasgow University; Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Colonel John Buchan, M.P.; Mr. Charles Murray, Professor Matthew Hay, Sir Joseph Dobie, Dr. J. M. Bullock, Dr. J. M. Wattie, Mr. J. C. Smith, and Dr. George Soutar.

What Sailors Read.

Near the entrance to the Empire Dock in Singapore is a little wooden hut in which are housed books for the use of sailors in port, says the *Straits Times*. The collection was made by the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and while it is comprehensive enough there do not appear to be many volumes by modern authors. The crews of the mercantile marine have a good taste in books judging from a list published in the *Daily News*, London, of the volumes asked for by the crew of a cargo vessel trading to China and the Far East. The list is as follows:—"Old Wives' Tales" by Arnold Bennett; "Spinster of this Parish" by W. B. Maxwell; "The Winding Stair" by A. E. W. Mason; "Revolt in the Desert" by Col. Lawrence; "The History of Mr. Polly" by H. G. Wells; "The Cultures" by Seton Merriman; "The Count of Monte Cristo" by Dumas; "Jew Suss" by L. Feuchtwanger, and any of Hugh Walpole's novels. On a tramp steamer the Seafarers' Education Service, which provides the books, found that George A. Birmingham's "The Gun Runners" was the most popular book, and that "Captain Salvation" by Edgar Wallace, came second.

Surplus Naval Officers.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Twenty odd years ago I, in common with many another parent, signed a paper to the effect that in sending my son to Osborne I undertook that he should make the Navy his profession. In these days the Navy offered reasonable chances of promotion. Then came the Great War, in which junior naval officers played such a conspicuous part in command of many varieties of small craft. And now owing to the drastic reduction of the Fleet a great number of these splendid young officers find themselves passed over for commander's rank and have the prospect at approximately 38 of serving for six more years in a backwater, without hope of promotion, and all to earn the maximum pension. It is hard to conceive anything more degrading, anything more dreadful for a young man. I do not believe the nation realises the hardship inflicted on the lieutenant-commanders of to-day, for if it did surely the Admiralty would never have promulgated such an inadequate scheme as you published on May 8. To be kept on and "allowed to go" on reaching the age of 40—what's the good of it? Under 40 a man still has a chance of making good in civil life, particularly if he has a modest pension; over 40 he is a back number. There is only one way in which the disappointment of these young men can be mitigated, and their parents made to feel that the original bond holds for both sides, and that is to offer the maximum pension immediately to those who are passed over for no fault, but solely owing to post-war conditions. Expenses? No, saving."

Snubbing the Mosquito.

The mosquito, a dipterous insect, the female of which is invested with great powers of investigation, lately has been the subject of more or less agitation in at least three States in North America. Though the mosquito long ago was ostracised generally by human society, which even went to the extent of erecting network barriers to prevent it from invading the home, it evidently never has lost hope and apparently is as well organised and flourishing in many sections of the United States as it ever was. Maine recently passed an act which practically outlawed the mosquito. And that is about all it does do. It does not any how nor when the mosquito shall go, nor does it provide any funds with which to facilitate its exodus. But with an official ban upon it, what can a poor mosquito do but lead a sort of buccannery life until it has found some way to establish itself in better favour with the human race? Massachusetts, too, is striving to find a means whereby it can convince the mosquito that there are better hunting grounds than Cape Cod in which to pursue its activities. And in New Jersey there is said to be indication of a new invasion which that State proposes summarily to squelch before the mosquitoes become so numerous and so bold as once more to search the hotel registers for prospective victims.

The Academy and the Nude.

The Royal Academy has made a fool of itself again. There is a providence in these things. When its reactionary element gets its head on the nude question it is always a grave and sincere artist, poles apart from the frivolous and the sensual, whose work it condemns and so produces a test case. The rejection of Mrs. Dod Procter's "Virginal," a youthful full-length figure holding a bird, resembles the other cases in that respect, and in the fact that serious public opinion, law as well as professional, is behind the artist. Albert Moore's decorative figure which Horsley, the Royal Academician scratched (producing Whistler's epigram "Horsley soit qui mal y pense"), was a Victorian example. Harvard Thomas's "Lydia," which now stands in its stern beauty in public galleries with universal acceptance, was the last attempt of that kind. Sir William Richmond, who was one of the Academy jury, protested against the act of his colleagues, and arranged to have "Lydia," exhibited at the New Gallery.

Mrs. Dod Procter's "Virginal."

Mrs. Dod Procter's picture was put on exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, and anyone could go there and wonder why of the scores of nudes that are exhibited each year at the Academy this noble work, which ranks among the very best of its kind in our generation, should be rejected. No art body, of course, gives reasons for its rejections, but the reason could not be the quality of its art. It will be an unusual Academy if there are half a dozen pictures of the same rank in the present show. It is nearer in its searching for truth and beauty of silhouette and reverent naturalism to Mabusse or Cranach than to the modern schools of nude painting. To be consistent the Academy would have to admit that it would have refused Ingres's "La Source," which it resembles in the youth and virginal figure, while the Tintoretto and Correggio nudes of the National Gallery—they would probably have made the selecting jury faint clear away. The whole thing is too preposterous. But it is good that the question should be raised over so serious and single-minded a work of art as Mrs. Dod Procter's "Virginal."

Looking Back 25 Years.

It is said that the new tramways will begin running on August—in about six weeks time. It is rumoured that, notwithstanding their Government subsidy, the new French river steamers Paul Bon and Charles Hardouin are making an indifferent show against the other Canton craft, and may change hands shortly. The *China Times* announces the impending retirement of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 18, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Although the Chinese have been made to feel that they are not welcome in the Pacific States of America, there is likely to be a new and extensive field opened up to their industry and enterprise in the Union. The rapid exodus of the negroes from the Southern States has left the planters in some parts entirely without labour, and in their distress they have turned promptly to the Chinese, and several large gangs of the latter have in consequence been engaged to work on plantations there. They will get good wages in the South, and will not be annoyed and ill-treated by "hoodlums" nor will they, we think, raise the same prejudice among the white population that they have awakened in the West.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 18, 1879.

KUOMINCHUN TO BE DISBANDED?

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S PROGRAMME.

FENG MAY GO TO RUSSIA.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 17.

With regard to the disbandment and reorganisation of Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, Chiang Kai Shek will reorganise the Kuominchun troops under Hsu Fu Chu, Shih Yu San, Liu Yu Fen, Sun Liang Cheng, Chieh Hsiung Chang and Ma Hsiung Kwei. The troops number 150,000 altogether.

Those under Tien Chin Kai, Chang Wei Sai and Tung Lin Kuo, numbering 50,000, are to be taken over by Yen Hsi Shan. Over 30,000 under Sung Chieh Yuan, Chang Hsin Ming and Liang Kan Yung will accompany Feng Yu Hsiang to Outer Mongolia, while the rest of the Kuominchun will be dispersed.

According to current rumour, Feng Yu Hsiang is preparing to go to Russia, and his troops have been placed under the command of Liu Yu Fen.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 17.

A Mukden telegram states that according to information from those arrested in the Soviet Consulate at Harbin, there are in Harbin eleven Chinese and four Russian Red leaders, all dispatched by the 3rd International; 20 Chinese and 8 Russian leaders at Mukden, 22 Chinese and 6 Russians in Heilungkiang, and 10 Chinese and 6 Russians in Kirin.

MISSIONARIES STILL CAPTIVE.

NOT TOO BADLY TREATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, June 17.

The captured missionaries at Shikichen have succeeded in getting word through to neighbouring missions stating that all is well and they are not being unduly ill-treated.

However, the brigades seem determined to hold them captive until the incorporation of their band into the Nationalist Army can be accomplished.

GUESTS OF MANCHURIA.

AMERICAN EDITORS ON TOUR.

[United Press.]

Peking.—The party of distinguished American editors which is travelling through the Far East under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace is scheduled to arrive in Peking on June 27, and to remain here until July 4.

The party, which includes some of the best-known editorial writers in the United States, is making a leisurely stay in Manchuria as guests of the South Manchuria Railway. They are scheduled to make their headquarters in Mukden from June 13 to 26, from which centre they will make excursions to all parts of the Three Eastern Provinces. They had previously made an extended tour of Japan.

From Mukden onwards, the party will be in charge of the Chinese Government railways, which has their itinerary in hand. Extensive plans are being made by the Chinese officials for their entertainment here, in Shanghai and in Nanking.

Leaving Peking on July 4, the newspapermen will spend four days in Shanghai from July 6, and two days in Nanking. They will sail from Shanghai on July 13 for Nagasaki on their return journey to the United States.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

CONTROL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A SIGNIFICANT STEP.

[United Press.]

Peking.—What is regarded as one of the most significant steps taken by Christian Missions in China for many years is the action of the Congregational Mission (American Board Mission) in annual conference at Paoingfu, virtually turning over complete control of the Chinese Christian Church and the mission as well to Chinese church members.

Mission leaders appear to feel that this is the beginning of a general movement upon the part of all missions to turn over to the Chinese an absolute control of their own church, with almost the same amount of control over the foreign missionaries who co-operate with the Chinese church.

"Promotional" Board.

The Congregational mission voted to establish a "promotional board" to direct the affairs of the mission, including the disposition of foreign missionaries connected with the mission. This board, it was decided, will be elected directly by the members of the Chinese Congregational churches, and foreigners connected with the mission will be permitted to vote only in case they are also members of some Chinese church.

The American Board is asked to continue its co-operation with the Chinese church, by the loan of foreign missionaries, and the gift of money, but the decision as to how the missionaries and money shall be used is left entirely to the "promotional board"—in other words, to the Chinese church members.

Since the upheaval of 1927, when a large part of the foreign mission work in China was seriously interfered with, the missions have all been planning schemes for turning over a large part of the control of Chinese Christian churches and missions to the Chinese Christians. But the action of the Congregationalists is the most extreme action yet taken, and is regarded as the final stage in the development of mission work in China.

Chinese Views.

The Chinese Christians have felt for many years that the foreign missionaries exercised an unduly large control over the Chinese church, which had previously been taken for granted inasmuch as the foreign nations contributed most of the money used in the upbuilding of the Chinese church.

The national movement in China, however, resulted in a vigorous nation-wide agitation against foreign domination of all Chinese institutions, including the Christian church, and some missionaries believed in 1927 that mission work had been affected so seriously that it would have to be stopped.

There has been much improvement since in the Chinese attitude, due to a large extent to the willingness of the mission boards to relinquish their control. All of the missions are now operating almost as fully as before the agitation, but the Chinese Christians are given much greater control of the work. It is believed that other missions will shortly follow the example of the Congregationalists, turning over entire control to Chinese church members.

JAPANESE VOLCANO ERUPTS.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, June 17.

Komagatake, an active volcano at the head of Muroan Bay, in Hokkaido, has erupted, and is emitting quantities of ash and smoke and causing tremors. The eruption was accompanied by a series of small earthquakes, but no serious damage is reported so far.

"YELLOW BIRD" IN PARIS.

A TUMULTUOUS RECEPTION.

STORY OF THE FLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Le Bourget, June 16.

Scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm were witnessed as the Yellow Bird landed half an hour ahead of time. Assolant appeared tired out, and almost faint as he was hoisted out of the plane.

The three airmen and the stow-away were all hoisted shoulder high and speedily engulfed by the human maelstrom which the Police were powerless to check. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they were taken to the hangar where an official reception was held.

The Flight.

Describing the flight the airmen said that they were among the clouds at a height of 3,000 feet the whole time. They only saw the Atlantic two or three times and only twice were able to take bearings.

They made for the Azores in order to dodge the storms and fog, but they did not see the islands. They lost two hours going out of their way.

This, with Schreiber's extra weight, prevented them reaching Paris.

Schreiber's folly in stowing away might have cost them their lives but the American fliers, Chamberlain, Acosta, and Lindbergh had been so sporting toward them that they felt it their duty to look after the young American.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

SEVERE SHOCK, BUT FEW CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Wellington, N.Z., June 17.

A severe earthquake has been experienced throughout the country, except in the south island.

No serious damage was done except at Nelson and Westport. The main tower of a boys' college at Nelson collapsed, and several boys were injured, but not seriously.

A man was killed at Fall Rock Cement Works. Walls of many business buildings are cracked and the Post Office at Westport is badly damaged. Also a pupil in a school there was seriously hurt, and his leg had to be amputated.

Four people were killed and two are missing in a landslide at Matakitaki River, as a result of the earthquake.

NEW BEAST OF BURDEN.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

[United Press.]

Manila, P.I.—Because belief prevails that many years must pass before tractors or motor ploughs will be used extensively in the Philippine Islands, beasts of burden are most important factors in the agricultural industry here. And now, a new beast of burden, better than the carabao, has been developed.

Officials of the department of agriculture announce that the new beast of burden is a cross between the carabao and the Indian water buffalo. The animal has been developed chiefly by the governor of the province of Bukidnon. After many years of breeding he possesses a large herd of the beasts.

The new beast of burden, it is said, has a greater capacity for work than either the carabao or the Indian water buffalo. It is able to stand more heat than its parents and in comparison with them its maintenance is less. It has the endurance of a mule and the intelligence of a horse.

With growing demands for more diversification of agriculture in the islands, plans are being made to introduce the new beast of burden into other provinces. There are about 1,800,000 carabao in the islands but with the increase of agricultural activity they will not be enough to draw ploughs and drag carts, hence the plan to breed more from the carabao and the Indian water buffalo. Such animals are doing service in Bukidnon under most trying conditions.

PREMIER AND GEN. DAWES.

THE CONVERSATION AT FORRES.

ONLY THE BEGINNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 16.

After an hour's informal conversation between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes, the new American Ambassador, at Forres to-day, an official communication was issued announcing that the discussion, which was "most satisfactory" dealt with the present position of naval disarmament as between the United States and Great Britain.

"We both wish to make it clear that other naval Powers will be expected to co-operate in the negotiations, upon the successful consummation of which the fate of the whole world depends."

The communiqué adds that General Dawes will refer to the matter at the Pilgrim's Dinner in London on Tuesday, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will make a statement simultaneously in the course of a speech at Lissiemouth.

"That is intended to be the beginning of the negotiations."

Japan Offers to Join.

Tokyo, June 17.

Expressing "gratification at the report that Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes held an important conversation which was to be regarded as the opening of negotiations for Naval reduction among the Powers concerned, Baron Tanaka made a statement to Reuter in which he asserted that Japan is ready to offer her co-operation in such negotiations, as she is anxious to do her utmost for the promotion of world peace."

Mr. MacDonald Upsets French Press.

Paris, June 17.

The French Press are agitated over an article by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a Sunday newspaper, in which he argued that peace in Europe is endangered by the treatment of minorities in certain countries, amongst which he referred, *inter alia*, to Alsace.

The *Petit Parisien* says "Mr. MacDonald evidently desires to make the minorities problem an instrument of war against Peace Treaties."

La République says, "The article has genuinely disquieted all French political circles, and makes Franco-British explanations more urgent."

The *Echo de Paris* states that "Mr. MacDonald has sounded the voice of German revenge," and the *Dre Nouvelle* adds "If Mr. MacDonald wishes to see one day an organisation of a United States of Europe, he must not begin by disrupting the existing States." It asks also if Mr. MacDonald would dare to propose to the Commons the grant of minority law to Gibraltar, India and the Transvaal.

An Explanation.

LATER.

Mr. MacDonald, interviewed by Reuter, authorised the statement that the minorities article was written months ago, and was not intended for publication at the present time.

LAND RECLAMATION IN ITALY.

CONSIDERABLE COST INVOLVED.

[United Press.]

Rome.—Since the advent of Fascism, 1,921,000 acres of land have been reclaimed in Italy at a cost of one thousand, 630 million lire. Only twice as much as this sum has been spent on land reclamation since the unification of Italy in 1861.

The largest sums spend for rendering fertile and habitable malarial and sterile territory have been in Calabria, where 208 million lire have been spent. Sicily has absorbed 28 million lire, and Sardinia, 180 million.

Before the so-called integral land reclamation scheme of the Duce is completed, these figures will be vastly increased.

DEATH OF GENERAL BOOTH.

EX-SALVATION ARMY LEADER.

A NOTABLE CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 16.

The death is announced of General Booth, the former leader of the Salvation Army.

The death occurred at his house near Barnet, Hertfordshire, following an unexpected relapse which set in earlier in the day.

The Salvation Army.

General William Bramwell Booth devoted all his long life to that enormous organisation for good, the Salvation Army.

He was the oldest son of William and Catherine Booth, born at Halifax, on March 6, 1856 and was sent to the City of London School to be educated. Later he became too delicate and continued his studies privately at home. At the early age of eighteen he became fired with a supreme urge toward good. Six years later he became chief of staff of the Salvation Army.

The three Booths were an enormous force for good at this troubled time. Father, Mother, and son engaged in strenuous campaigns throughout the British Isles and overseas.

Abroad there were new missionary fields to be explored, new countries which needed the Salvation Army just as Britain did. Twenty-five new countries were advanced into and in all the movement was firmly and ineradicably established.

At the age of 26, Bramwell Booth met Florence Eleanor Soper, daughter of a physician of Blairston, Monmouthshire, who had thrown in her lot with the movement, after having heard Catherine Booth speaking at a public meeting. In 1882 they were united in marriage at the Clapton Congress Hall.

The word which the founder laid down in 1912 was ably wielded by his devoted son and successor. The Salvation Army advanced into twenty-five new countries, its Officers increased by over 8,000, its outposts by over 6,000, and its Social institutions by nearly 400, while it now proclaims Salvation and the Bible in 33 additional languages.

An Uphill Fight.

In the earlier days when greeted by antagonism and even assault by the people of East London whom they were trying to induce to adopt the paths of Salvation, no one was more to the fore than the General. Here was where his singleness of purpose asserted itself, and to see how well he has succeeded commands a splendid institution to all. Many have recognised the worth of the cause, coming to aid with money and gifts which enable the work to be broadcast to the four corners of the earth.

Great work has been done in settling of the sparsely populated areas of the globe. Assisted emigrants total 150,000. In many cases they were supplied with clothing, passage and train fare and were assured of being placed with approved employers when they reached their destination.

Work of the Army.

In Europe splendid work has been done in open air devotional service. Of the total of 6073 centres of work in Europe, Germany has 270, France 99, Norway 1612, and Denmark 124. When General Booth was touring Germany, President Field Marshal von Hindenberg, received him.

Only a determined man of General Booth's courage and capabilities would ever have obtained such remarkable success in his endeavours. From the hovels of East London and the persecution which at first it suffered, the movement flung itself to the outposts of civilisation.

In China there are 48 work centres, and good work is being done in alleviating the suffering of the starving millions made homeless by the recent warfare. (Continued on next column).

SOUTH AFRICA BAT STEADILY.

LARWOOD'S QUICK SUCCESSES.

AN EVEN POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIRMINGHAM, June 17.

In fine weather, before a good crowd, Catterall and Mitchell, the overnight "not outs," resumed South Africa's innings. Runs continued to come steadily, despite repeated bowling changes, until finally a splendid opening partnership was broken up when Fender got Catterall "l.b.w." for a finely-played 67.

Afterwards, the "old firm" of Larwood and Tate met with quick successes, three wickets falling very cheaply. At lunch the score was 151 for 4, Mitchell being not out for 60, and Deane not out 12.

England—1st Innings.

Sutcliffe, c Cameron, b Oche	28
Killick, c Morkel, b Oche	31
Hammond, b Quinn	18
Dullepsinghi, c Vincent, b Morkel	12
Leyland, c Taylor, b Oche	3
Hendren, b Morkel	70
Fender, c Cameron, b Quinn	6
Tate, c Mitchell, b Morkel	40
Larwood, l.b.w., b Oche	6
White, run out	5
Duckworth, not out	11
Extras	17
Total	245

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	N.
Morkel	20	4	40	3
Quinn	27	8	62	2
Oche	25.2	2	70	4
Vincent	7	0	37	0
Mitchell	2	0	10	0

South Africa—1st Innings.

R. N. Catterall, l.b.w., b Fender	67
B. Mitchell, not out	60
J. A. Christie, b Larwood	1
H. W. Taylor, b Larwood	2
D. Morkel, b Tate	5
H. G. Deane, not out	12
Extras	4
Total (for 4 wks.)	151

LONDON PRISONER ESCAPES.

CROWD JOIN IN A STREET CHASE.

Search is being made throughout London for a man who escaped from the police while on the way to a South London police station. The man had been arrested in Southwark Park-road, and was being taken by a constable along Parkers-row, Bermondsey, when he wrenched himself free and fled down the street.

Police and passengers by joined in the chase. The man dashed across the front of a motor-omnibus, which stopped his pursuers for a moment.

He was seen again, however, and the chase was resumed. The fugitive bolted down a cul-de-sac, climbed a wall at the end, and vanished. The district was searched in vain.

It is alleged that the escaped man was wanted by the Brighton police in connection with a theft of cigarettes from a van. He is described as thirty years of age, 5ft. 7in. in height, clean-shaven, and wearing a light mixture suit and cap.

The Salvation Army has in all 15,517 outposts and 1,533 social institutions, with 275,964 workers in 55 countries. The work which is being done includes prison gate work (which means reclaiming ex-convicts), Labour Bureaus for Unemployed persons, Inebriate Homes, Children's Homes, Women's Industrial Homes, Maternity Homes, farms and hospitals, soup-kitchens, the provision of accommodation for homeless people, and relief work when floods, fire, hurricanes have wrought disaster.

The General's publications included "Books that Bless," "Our Master," "Servants of All," "Social Reformation," "Bible Battle-Axes," "Life and Religion," "Memories and Echoes," "General Booth's Journal" and many pamphlets on social and religious subjects.

A few months ago, following a serious illness, General Booth was deposed from the leadership by the action of the Salvationist's "Grand Council," which met at Sudbury, England, for the purpose. The meeting and its object evoked very much sympathy was felt for the unfortunate General.

WHO SHOULD BE PAID?

WUCHANG FIRE AND INSURANCE CLAIMS.

PROBLEM FOR U.S. FIRMS.

The hearing of the claim of the Republic of China against the Merchants Fire Insurance Co. of New York, and the Great American Insurance Co. of New York, in each case involving Hankow 800,235.12, the amount assessed after the loss in a fire at the Chinese Government Telegraph and Telephone Administration at Wuchang, was commenced before Judge Milton D. Purdy, at the U.S. Court for China, at Shanghai last week.

Messrs. Rodger and Char appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messrs. C. S. Franklin and J. B. Davies represented the defendants respectively.

The Chinese Republic.

The Court heard Mr. Rodger as regards the facts of the case, after which Mr. Davies stated that notwithstanding the fact that the companies waived all technicalities, and were at any time willing to pay the loss, they could not find any party with whom to negotiate or who could file a detailed claim until March 23, 1927, more than a year after the loss.

Policy conditions require the insured to file claim within 15 days after loss, or to request an extension. The insured in this case did neither, but, nevertheless, the companies, at least the Great American Insurance Company, wished to pay the loss to any party who could prove an insurable interest in the property destroyed, and was not taking advantage of unsettled political conditions which may have precluded the right owners from making their claim on time.

Three Defences Waived.

There were at least three separate defences for the companies, which have been previously upheld by the U.S. Court for China, and which would be sufficient to enable the insurers to evade payment of this loss. The Great American Insurance Co. are not setting up any of these, but are making a general denial merely to force all claimants into Court at the same time, and to preclude the necessity for several hearings. His clients would take no active part in the hearing.

In reply Mr. Char stated that in the case of the Great American Insurance Co. of New York the plaintiff will waive the claim for interest, but in the other case the claim for interest would remain.

The evidence of Messrs. Chwang Joonvin Tzeohah, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones in the Nationalist Government, and Chang Tsan Hung, engineer in the Wuchang Telephone Administration, was heard, and the case adjourned.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE WALTZ DREAM" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

With a special musical accompaniment, including the waltzes which inspired the production, "The Waltz Dream" will be shown at the Queen's from Thursday to Saturday.

"The Waltz Dream" is a story of Vienna before the war dealing with the romance of a Count and a cabaret girl. The Count is forced to marry Princess Alix and then meets and falls in love with a cabaret girl with whom he plans to elope. The plan is frustrated by the Princess and the Prince finally discovers his true mate. This picture is said to be good from all angles and to give proof of the great development which has taken place in continental productions during the past few years.

Telegrams in Brief.

Official figures compiled by the Commissioner of Prohibition show that the American Government's expenditure in the administration of the dry law during the past nine years was 240,000,000.

Eleven foreign Governments, including Britain, Italy, and Belgium, have agreed to contribute to the United States totalling 216,000,000.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:

Rice:	Per Picul
Black Seal, No. 3	87.25
Hung Muk Keng	10.80
Broken, Blue Seal	6.35
Broken, Green Seal	6.25
Granulated, Blue Seal, No. 1	5.68
Granulated, Red Seal, No. 2	5.62
Granulated cargo rice, Black Seal	5.62
Cargo rice bran, Blue Seal	2.58
Glutinous, Green Seal	7.82
Glutinous, Broken	6.47
Miscellaneous.	
Granulated sugar, No. 24 coarse	7.38
Granulated sugar, No. 18 coarse	6.93
Brown sugar, Java	6.03
Green sugar, Manila	5.93
Canned Awabi	12.50
Canned Seal's meat	43.00
Canned Green bean	7.50
Dried Mussel	24.50
Fish Maw	340.00
Green Flax	27.50
Alces wood	1,000.00
Soy bean	6.50
Small Green bean	6.50
Scarlet bean	6.30
Black bean	6.10

HONG KONG IMPORT TRADE.

A DULL MARKET.

In the fortnightly report of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce the following references appear relating to piece-goods business:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

The following reports have been received:

Since last reporting the market has continued quiet, and little new business has transpired. A line of standard Broadcres is reported to have been arranged, in addition to small lots of Italian and Venetian. Staples remain relatively neglected. Clearances are poor. Cotton shows little change. Mid. Am. "Spot" being 10.10d. and Eg. Sakel 18.90d.

Another report states:—The market is very quiet and partially closed owing to Dragon festival. Dealers do not show any interest in new business. Clearances are very limited, but conditions up country are said to be slightly improved. Manchester prices have been easier, but are offset by weakness in exchange here.

Woolens.

Nothing to report.

Cotton Yarn.

During the interval this market has continued dull and lifeless, and prices have further declined \$3 to \$4 per bale.

Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$165-175; No. 12s. \$175-185; No. 14s. \$190-200; No. 20s. \$210-220. Arrivals 777. Shipments 717. Sales nil; Unsold Stock 1,400 bales; Bargains 4,300 bales.

Baw Cotton.

Nothing doing.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, June 16.	
Water Works	\$ 2.90
Electric Light & Power Imp.	4.30
Canton-Hankow Railway	4.49
The Company	94.00
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	121.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	3.80
Tramways Co.	2.20
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	42.00
Central Bank of China	40.00

CHINESE TOBACCO.

CIGARETTE EXPERIMENTS IN KWANGSI.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Among the new enterprises of Kwangsi province is the manufacturing of cigarettes. The smoking of cigarettes has become very popular in Kwangsi nowadays, and in order to have a brand of cigarettes that will compare favourably in quality with the imported products, Mr. So Yu Chuen, manager of the Government Cigarette Factory in Kwangsi, has spent many months in experimenting with his tobacco. Further experiments in tobacco are still under way.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The present silk crop is satisfactory and silk filatures in the Nambei and Shuntak districts expect to make fair profits.

The edible marine products market has been quiet since the Dragon Boat Festival as there is but very little demand.

The crops of both ginger and water lily root have been bad this year owing to the dry weather. Prices for tender ginger are about fourteen taels per picul and water lily root is sold at between twelve to thirteen taels per picul.

Since the Dragon Boat Festival, very little Annam and Siam rice has arrived at Hong Kong and as stocks are also low, prices have gone up. In Canton demand from the country districts is limited and the market is dull, but merchants are reluctant to lower the prices in view of the high purchase price in Hong Kong.

Timber business, which has been bad for some years has now reached low water mark. Of the three hundred timber shops in Honam over ten have gone into bankruptcy of late. Timber is still imported in large quantities from Malaya but the decline in the business is said to be due to the increased use of cement instead of wood in building.

Business in Wuchow is still very bad and the city is making very slow recovery from the effects of the war. Hardly any supplies are coming in from the country districts and few orders are being given. Communication with the large area still held by the Kwangsi forces is held up and a large position of the shipping is still in the hands of the military. Very little business is being done with either Hong Kong or Canton and prices are high despite efforts by the authorities to control the cost of everyday commodities. There is, however, some revival in the trade for livestock and foodstuffs, the former from the latter to Wuchow.

RUBBER.

FLUCTUATING MARKET.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following letter, dated May 22, from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool.

There was a fair amount of activity with firm markets up to the close of the market prior to the Whit Sunday holiday. During the period when the London market was closed, New York improved to. At the resumption yesterday, we opened about 1d. higher than before the holiday, and at one time prices showed an improvement of 1d. per lb. from those ruling a week ago.

There were rather more Sellers than Buyers yesterday, due to a certain amount of profit taking. This induced lower prices in New York at their opening, and prices closed last night in London at 11 1/2d. for Spot, 11 1/2d. June, 11 1/2d. July, 11 1/2d. September, 12 1/2d. October/December, rather Sellers.

We believe the reaction to be temporary, as it is not unnatural to expect a certain amount of profit taking after a substantial rise, but we consider the statistical position warrants higher prices, and we expect to see these in the near future.

We understand that offerings from the East are on a very light scale, and that shipments for this month will show a considerable reduction from those of the previous months this year, whilst the consumption figure for May is expected to be another record.

We look for fluctuating markets with a tendency towards higher prices, but this will naturally be regulated by the extent to which optimistic reports of American activity are borne out by fact.

Stocks for last week showed a decrease, both in London and Liverpool, of 172 tons and 168 tons respectively.

Our Singapore correspondents cabled us last week that if the present high prices continue, exports in June and July will, it is expected, be between 28,000 to 40,000 tons monthly. In the meantime, about 25,000 tons freight has been booked to New York for June shipment. Chinese dealers are advised by the New York connections that American consumption in May and June will be 48,000 and 50,000 tons respectively.

Our New York friends cabled last night that the statistical position is unchanged. They think the position is technically improved by considerable long liquidation.

FUTURE OF WELSH COAL TRADE.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

At the annual gathering of the South Wales Colliery Managers' Association at Cardiff, Mr. W. Pugh (Abercynon) was installed as the new president and Sir D. R. Llewellyn, chairman of the Coalowners' Association, was the principal guest at the dinner which followed.

Mr. John Kane said there had been a noticeable improvement in the South Wales coal trade during the past five months and they were going to show a credit balance at long last. The workmen were doing their best to place the trade on a sound footing again, with the result that output per man had increased. In 1914 it was 17 1/2 cwt., whereas last March it reached nearly 21 cwt., a very remarkable increase, due to the combined effort of management and workmen. It was only now that they were beginning to appreciate the full value of the restoration of the Eight Hours Act, and the prospects for the future were very rosy.

Big Import Increase This Year.

Sir D. R. Llewellyn said their peak export year was 1913, when South Wales exported 38,000,000 tons of coal. Last year they dropped to 26,000,000 tons, but this year they were exporting at a rate of 32,000,000 tons. They had passed through a very terrible time and many had gone under. During that period their workmen had been labouring at far too low a wage in comparison with those in other trades. After the strike of 1926 foreign countries, with the assistance of their various Governments, gave a rebate to railways, bonuses to users of native coal, placed import duties on British coal, and in every other way did everything possible to kill the British industry. France had gone to Versailles stating that it would take 30 years before the French collieries would be in a position to give their normal output, whereas in two years they had recovered, and they had 68,000,000 tons last year with the help of the Saar.

Industry "Not Ruined."

It was all nonsense to say that the industry was ruined owing to the inroads of oil or by water power and the electrification of Italy. One hundred million tons more coal were used in the world last year than in 1913 and 56,000,000 more in Europe, but South Wales was not getting its proper share of the trade. It was only now that the Government was giving help by a rebate on railway rates and by derating. They would never get the cost of living down until exports increased. They could compete fairly with any country in the world. Their special trade with South America was increasing by leaps and bounds and the Americans were wiped out entirely from the European market. They had tried to regain South America, but South Wales cut them by 5s. per ton and could beat America with any long-distance cargoes.

Coal's Great Future.

There had never been a period in the history of the coal trade when there had been so much co-operation between the workmen and management. Welsh miners wanted to get back to their pits. They did not believe in the transference scheme of the Government, for they loved their homes, their chapels, and their villages. He was more optimistic than most and felt confident that the coal trade had a great future. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff (Alderman W. R. Williams) said that when the Lord Mayor's Fund started operations the number of miners unemployed in South Wales was 50,000; that had been reduced to 35,000.

JUVENILE INSURANCE FIRM.

PROTECTS WINDOWS.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Lincoln School Window Glass Casualty company, organised by school children here to insure against breakage of windows during ball games on the school playground, believes it operates with the smallest working capital of any company in the world.

One hundred thirty-three policies have been sold by its authorized agents at 10 cents each, yielding a capital fund of \$13,300 and indicating that agents' commissions are not paid by this company. One policy holder recently smashed out a long hit at baseball—and a window. Company authorities reported the matter to the police, and the matter has been effected, both sides announced.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 17, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.23 1/2 buy.
Do. London	\$1.23 1/2 buy.
Chartered Bank	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Maritime Bank, A. & S.	\$1.23 1/2 nom.
Do.	\$1.21 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$1.23 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
North China Ins.	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Yongtze Insurance	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Douglases	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Shell Transport	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Bonguets	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Langkai (combined)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Do. (single)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Shan. Explorations	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Bank	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Tromph Mines	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
China Provident	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Hongkong	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
New Engineering	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Dock	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Two Cottons	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Oriental Cottons	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Shan. Cottons (old)	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotel	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Airways	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Star Ferries	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
China Light, Gum.	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Rights	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Do. Ex Rights	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
Do. Rights	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Macao Electric	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Sandakan Light	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Telephones	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
China Buses	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Singapore Tractions	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Do. (Ref.)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
China Sugars	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Malabon Sugars	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Canton Ice	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Cementa (combined)	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
H.K. Bopes	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
United Asbestos	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
Watsons	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Der A Wings	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Macintosh	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Sinners	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
Wm. Powell	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
H.K. Amusement	\$1.19 1/2 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$1.19 1/2 sel.
India, G.S. Bonds	\$1.19 1/2 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$1.19 1/2 prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; na—sales; nom—nominal.	

INQUEST WITNESS STERNLY WARNED.

CORONER AND A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

"I hope that this wretched—I might almost say vile—woman will keep her tongue between her teeth in the future," said Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, the Deptford coroner, at a Deptford inquest. He referred to a woman who had given evidence.

The inquest was on Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Terry, aged thirty-eight, of Campshall-road, Lewisham, who died from heart failure.

Edith Ellen Vine, living in the same road, said that although the doctor attended two or three times during the day on which Mrs. Terry died, Mrs. Terry was so bad that in her opinion he should have been present all the time.

"Certainly You Cannot." The coroner said that Vine had no right to express an opinion which might reflect discredit on, or allege neglect against another person unless it could be proved.

Vine: Can't we say what we think, then? The coroner: No, most certainly you cannot, and the higher the position of the person you speak against the higher the damages are likely to be.

Vine: I do not know that I mind that. The coroner: Perhaps you have nothing to lose but your freedom. Remember it might end in prison. If you say anything against a qualified medical man who is highly respected in the district you are liable to heavy penalties or imprisonment. I understand that you have been saying things about him in the district, but I am satisfied that in this case he gave all the attention that was necessary.

Vine: Of course, doctors are always loyal to each other. The coroner: You must not talk like that, to the coroner or you may be committed for contempt of court.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was recorded.

A litigant at Bloomsbury County Court who required threepence, the balance of a hearing fee, turned to the full court and asked for a loan of threepence. There was no response, and he had to go home for the money.

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"NIGHTCAPS."

AN OLD-TIME HABIT.

Why, on shore or on sea should I here be going to talk about nightcaps? writes Mr. W. Teignmouth Shore. I answer that the cook who cannot make a nightcap is not worthy the name. Not those rumny looking head-dresses which were worn in bed by our grandpas and grandmamas, or the more or less rum-containing nightcaps which they took with them to bed to keep out colds and the cold.

A nightcap may be, but need not, be alcoholic; it is a matter of taste and timing. We laugh too often at some of what seems to us the quaint ways of our forebears; but they were not so very foolish, some of them. That dear old warming-jug, for example, serves a much better purpose than to be hung as a decoration on a wall. I would say several words of praise of this old-time habit of going to bed with a "nightcap."

Posset.

Macbeth was not the only murderer of sleep. We often murder it for ourselves, as when we go to bed empty or with cold feet. Being one of those who occasionally suffer from dread sleeplessness, I have experimented with nightcaps, and have found most of them comforting, particularly in winter-time, and some of them helpful to slumber. The very name posset sounds cozy, and it is a soothing drink; indeed it might almost be called an cat. The first I tried, for there are many varieties, was a real sack posset, made with real Canary sack. But this I found induced a "certain liveliness" rather than a somnolence.

My Goblet.

But the best nightcap that I have found is the simplest of the lot, being practically ready made. Long and awful loud I laughed at it when recommended to me by "one who knew" it as a remedy for sleeplessness, which was making my life a burden. More in desperation than in faith I tried it. I liked the taste well; better still liked the upshot, which was a refreshing slumber. I found it to be a cup that soothed jaded nerves and overworked brain (I have a little!) and to be a comforting friend when anxiety sat upon my pillow and drove sleep away. The difference in the morning! Able again to greet the day with a smile! I filled one of those pretty leaden-glass goblets with nearly boiling milk, I put in one lump of sugar, and stirred in two heaped teaspoonsful of Ovaltine. There's my nightcap. I had at first a sort of feeling that I was supping on baby-food, and me not yet in my second childhood! Now I sleep regularly and well, for I am faithful to my goblet and I find it a wonderful "tonicker."

It has the great advantage of being a soothing drink. It is not easy to define a soothing drink, but it is easy to recognize it when you taste it; something which cheers and comforts but does not inebriate.

Will you not try my nightcap? I maintain that the old-fashioned habit of going to bed with an inside nightcap is wise. Never tried it? It is never too late to end an error.

POLICEWOMEN'S NOTES.

MAGISTRATE CRITICISES COLLABORATION.

DIFFERING RULES.

Mr. Mead, the Marlborough Street magistrate, said in a case in which two women constables gave evidence, that it was extraordinary that whereas it was impressed on men constables that they must make their reports separately and independently, these precautions had not been applied to women police.

"It seems in this case—and the second witness candidly admitted it—there was collaboration," he added. "There is nothing wrong in the matter; no moral turpitude in comparing notes and making them up together, but if that course is taken it destroys the value of the notes considerably, because it is not the independent recollection of each witness."

Books Handed In.

Woman Constable Harris had stated in reply to Mr. Mead that she and Woman Constable Hill made their notes together at the police station.

Mr. Mead: Is it the usual way you make your notes to get them accurate to compare your recollection?—Yes, sir.

Is that by the instructions of the woman inspector or sergeant?—I understand so, sir, to have them absolutely correct.

Both women constables, at Mr. Mead's request, handed in their books.

Mr. Mead: I see something is scratched out—"You are the women who make life awful for the girls." Did she say that?—She did.

Mr. Mead: That is a very serious thing that it was not relevant and agreed to strike it out?—Yes, sir. (Continued on next Column).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the Empress of Russia from Vancouver and the North: Miss J. Ahwee, Mr. Wm. W. Beattie, Mr. E. D. Bush, Mr. R. H. Box, Mr. R. D. Bode, Lady M. P. R. Clementi, Miss A. I. Clementi, Miss A. B. P. Yoysard, Mrs. B. Chapkama, Master Chapkama, Mr. Chan Man, Mr. S. W. Cheng, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Chao, Mr. K. C. Chow, Mr. L. C. Chow, Mrs. Hubert Cheng, Mr. Y. C. Cheng, Mr. and Mrs. Y. M. Chow, Mr. J. Carnegie, Jr., Mr. Chu Chia Hwa, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chan and two children, Mr. Chow, Miss C. Y. Chen, Miss P. Y. Chen, Mr. Y. S. Chen, Miss C. H. Chen, Miss I. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dyer, Mr. G. A. Dawson, Mr. M. Ellis, Miss R. Y. Fong, Mr. Fung, Mr. K. H. Fung, Miss E. Gerahy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hanson, Mr. V. C. Hanson, Mrs. Hu, Mr. C. H. Hoare, Mr. Y. T. Hsu, Mr. Hoo, Mr. Wm. Hwa, Mr. N. C. Hsun, Miss L. C. Hoo, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. Ko Ik Song, Dr. A. Korff, Mr. S. C. Kwok, Kwok, Mrs. E. M. Krenar, Judge E. J. Lauer, Mr. Lo, Mr. Lu Hao Yu, Mr. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Liang, Mr. C. K. Liu, Miss S. Leitao, Miss H. G. Lawford, Mrs. Lemon, Miss Allen, Mr. H. Lam, Mr. Li, Mr. B. K. Lau, Mr. K. S. Lin, Mrs. S. Loo, Mr. C. S. Mei, Mr. C. T. Mei, Mr. C. K. MacDonald, Mr. R. P. McGregor, Mrs. N. R. Nicholson, Mr. M. K. Ng, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Patel, Mr. infant, Mr. W. H. Peters, Mr. H. P. Piper, Mr. B. F. T. Pon, Mr. L. J. Q. Miss A. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Schmidt, Mr. C. C. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. San Pak Ming, Mr. Y. S. Shen, Mr. S. S. Soong, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Strubon, Mrs. S. Shum, Mr. C. A. Stiebel, Master Stiebel, Mr. A. N. Spencer, Mr. S. C. Soong, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Tseng, Mr. H. L. Tseng, Mr. J. L. Thomson, Mr. C. T. Tsao, Mr. W. Tong, Mr. Wm. W. Wyeth, Mr. C. H. Varkevisser, Mr. H. E. Westing, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Wong, Mr. C. W. Wong, Mr. Y. W. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. Y. W. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. C. K. Wong, Mr. A. C. Waller, Mr. L. T. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Yip Sow Gee, Mr. C. K. Yang, Mr. H. C. Yung, Miss A. Yung, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fisk, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. S. G. Honson, Mr. J. Helary, Mrs. H. C. Hsia, Mr. J. Geo. Heat, Mr. H. C. Hsia, Mr. N. Twaki, Mr. G. J. Interlandi, Mr. Jim Ding Jong, Mr. and Mrs. Keogh, Misses D. and Mrs. Mahony, Mr. B. Moller, Mr. Mok Kay Ming, Miss W. Miller, Saloon passengers passing through Hong Kong for Manila: Mr. A. P. Ames, Mr. A. Brimo, Dr. W. G. M. Buckish, Dr. F. B. Baldwin, Very Rev. and Mrs. S. Colladay, Mr. C. Evangelista, Miss C. G. Hill, Miss D. Hoge, Mr. Hu Pang Nien, Mr. Hu Peh Yang, Mr. J. Larsen, Miss Larsen, Mr. F. C. Larsen, Miss R. I. Mantz, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. A. Merino and two children, Dr. A. Oliveros, Mr. E. H. H. Pipe, Mrs. E. Somp, Miss A. Somp, Mrs. B. Tsong Tsung, Mr. S. Takahashi, Dr. R. H. Sia, Miss M. R. E. Van Es, Mr. H. A. Wendt, Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Welhaven, Misses B. and L. Welhaven, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yanada, Masters H. and Y. Yanada.

PASSENGER MISSING FROM LINER.

FEARED LOSS IN ATLANTIC.

On the arrival of the Canadian Pacific liner Scythia at Liverpool recently it was learned that a first-class passenger, Mr. Norman Knight, a director of John Ferguson (Manchester), Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, had been missing from the ship since the previous day, and is supposed to have been lost overboard. Mr. Knight was 34 years of age, and lived at Prestbury, near Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Awaiting the Scythia at Liverpool was Mrs. Knight, who had been notified by wireless of her husband's disappearance. It is stated that Mr. Knight had shown no signs of illness or distress of any kind during the voyage, and on the day of his disappearance he was called at 7 o'clock by a steward, who took him a cup of tea. Half an hour later Mr. Knight had a bath and was afterwards seen on deck. He did not appear at the breakfast table, but his absence excited no comment until lunch time, when the ship was searched. No indication has been discovered as to how Mr. Knight went overboard.

Mr. Knight, who was a native of Nottingham, had been with Messrs. John Ferguson for four years and was previously a traveller for a firm at Bollington, Cheshire. The business trip he had just paid to America is said to have been entirely successful.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "ALFPORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 17th JUNE, 1929.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from London, etc., and from Persian Gulf ex B.L.S.N. and P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 7th July, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th June, 1929. [7974]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHANTUNG"

DUE TO ARRIVE 16th JUNE, 1929.

OWING to a Fire which rendered it necessary for this Vessel to return to SHANGHAI, a General Average has been declared and Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond and pay a Cash Deposit of 20 Per Cent. before obtaining Delivery of their Cargo. All Cargo will be landed into CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.'s Godowns at West Point, where it will be surveyed before Delivery.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th June, 1929. [7966]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

loading on or about

27th June

For PORT SAID, HAYRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:— SHANGHAI, etc. COPENHAGEN, etc.
M.S. "Siam" ... 30th June
M.S. "Panama" ... 17th July
M.S. "Danmark" ... 17th June
M.S. "Java" ... 18th July
M.S. "Asia" ... 18th August
M.S. "Chile" ... 1st Sept
12th Oct.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

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REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	DALNY, K'LUNG & AMOY	1st July	19th June	MANILA, M'KSA & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	SHAI & AMOY	24th June	26th June	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	SHAI, K'LUNG & AMOY	30th June	2nd July	MANILA, M'KSA & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	SHAI & AMOY	4th July	6th July	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	DALNY, K'LUNG & AMOY	14th July	16th July	MANILA, M'KSA & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	SHAI & AMOY	15th July	17th July	BATAVIA
TJISAROEIA	SHAI & AMOY	25th July	27th July	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	22nd June	23rd June	AMOY & SHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	28th June	28th June	AMOY & SHAI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	3rd July	4th July	AMOY & SHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	10th July	12th July	AMOY & SHAI
TJISAROEIA	BATAVIA	13th July	14th July	AMOY & SHAI
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	24th July	26th July	AMOY & SHAI
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	24th July	27th July	AMOY & SHAI

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating Mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers with excellent accommodation for passengers; European Doctors carried; Wireless telegraphy installed.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

For particulars apply—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports—

S.S. "TIRPITZ" ... due here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 19th July
M.V. "BERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 2nd Aug.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Aug.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "BERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 7th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th June
S.S. "BAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th July
M.V. "BHEINLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 27th July
M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "BERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.

† Calling also at Marseilles.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

10, Raffles Place. Agents. Tel. C. 4754.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.

AMOI

Haining, Douglas, June 18.
Sunning, B. & S., June 18.
Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.
Kumang, Jardine's, June 21.
Anhui, B. & S., June 23.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Raiching, Douglas, June 23.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 27.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Tilawa, B.I., June 29.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Talamba, B.I., July 6.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Tjikamook, J.C.J.L., July 12.
Tisaraea, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 18.

ANTWERP

Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Changte, B. & S., June 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 22.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 15.
Taiping, B. & S., July 18.

BALIC PORTS

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BALTIMORE

Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
Machoon, B.F., July 4.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.

BANGKOK

Chinhua, B. & S., June 18.
Helios, Thoreson's, June 23.
Kalgan, B. & S., June 23.
Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 30.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.

BELOWAN DELL

Vary Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 20.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BOMBAY

Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

BOSTON

Javanese Prince, Furness, June 19.
Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Mcaster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.

BREMER

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BRINDISI

Fiume L. Dodwell's, June 21.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

CALCUTTA

Yuenang, Jardine's, June 19.
Gurna, B.I., June 23.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

CEBU

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

CHEFOO

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

COLOMBO

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

COPENHAGEN

Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

DALNY

Luchow, B. & S., June 23.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

DUTCH PORTS

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Perim, B.F., June 25.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

FOOCHOW

Haining, Douglas, June 18.
Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.
Haiching, Douglas, June 23.

GENOA

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

GLASGOW

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.

GOTHENBURG

Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Chekiang, B. & S., June 18.
Tonkin, M.M., June 19.
Chinhua, B. & S., June 19.
Teau, B. & S., June 21.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.

HAMBURG

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Persius, B.F., June 25.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

HAVRE

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HONOLULU

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.

LOILO

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

JAPAN PORTS

Alipore, P. & O., June 18.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Rheinland, Jelsen's, June 18.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Prottilaus, B.F., June 20.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 21.
Glenogle, Jardine's, June 21.
Khiva, P. & O., June 21.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Glenahane, Jardine's, June 22.
Achilles, B.F., June 22.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rheinland, Jelsen, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 27.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Tilawa, B.I., June 29.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Adriatus, B.F., July 3.
Khyber, P. & O., July 3.
Phemius, B.F., July 8.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Himalaya, B.F., July 9.
Himansa, Jardine's, July 9.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Tathibius, B.F., July 11.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 12.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.
Tirpitz, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 16.
Orestes, B.F., July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Viminalis, Dodwell's, July 18.

KUEICHO

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

KUEICHO

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

KUEICHO

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

KUEICHO

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

KUEICHO

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

KUEICHO

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

KUEICHO

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

KUEICHO

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

KUEICHO

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

MANILA

Changte, B. & S., June 18.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 18.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 18.
Tisalak, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 2.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.
Pres. Jackson, Dollar, July 2.
Tilboet, J.C.J.L., July 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 6.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Mcaster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 15.
Taiping, B. & S., July 18.

MARSEILLES

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

NAPLES

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

NEWCHANG

Changte, B. & S., June 18.
Tonkin, M.M., June 19.
Chinhua, B. & S., June 19.
Teau, B. & S., June 21.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
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Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

NEW YORK

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 21.
Glenogle, Jardine's, June 21.
Khiva, P. & O., June 21.
Glenahane, Jardine's, June 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Luchow, B. & S., June 23.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 23.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 26.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Chenan, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 27.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Adriatus, B.F., July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Khyber, P. & O., July 5.
Phemius, B.F., July 8.
Himalaya, Dwell's, July 9.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Tirpitz, Jelsen, July 11.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 12.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.
Tirpitz, Jelsen, July 13.
Tisaraea, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 16.
Orestes, B.F., July 17.
Viminalis, Dodwell's, July 18.

SINGAPORE

Angers, M.M., June 13.
Yuenang, Jardine's, June 19.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Anhui, B. & S., June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Gurna, B.I., June 25.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Kamakura Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Kamakura Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Kamakura Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.

SWATOW

Haining, Douglas, June 18.
Yatching, Jardine's, June 19.
Hinan, B. & S., June 20.
Haining, Douglas, June 21.
Anhui, B. & S., June 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Helios, Thoreson's, June 23.
Kalgan, B. & S., June 23.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 23.
Haiching, Douglas, June 23.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 23.
Chenan, B. & S., June 27.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, June 30.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.

TIENTSIN

Yuenang, Jardine's, June 20.
Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

TRIESTE AND VENICE

Fiume L. Dodwell's, June 23.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

TSINGTAO

Sunning, B. & S., June 18.
Yatching, Jardine's, June 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 23.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 23.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 23.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, June 23.
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Prottilaus, B.F., June 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Tathibius, B.F., July 11.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Prottilaus, B.F., June 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Tathibius, B.F., July 11.

VLADIVOSTOK

Bellerophon, B.F., June 19.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Glenogle, Jardine's, June 21.
Glenahane, Jardine's, June 22.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Khiva, P. & O., July 21.
Khyber, B. & S., June 25.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Singapore June 23.
Adriatus due from Europe July 3.
Agapenor due from Singapore July 23.
Aki Maru due from Manila June 20.
Alipore due from Singapore June 17.
Andre Lebon due from Saigon June 13.
Angers due from Shanghai June 13.
Antenor due from Europe July 25.
Anyo Maru due from Singapore June 24.
Aratuna due from Australia July 8.
Asphalion due from Japan June 2.
Atago Maru due from Singapore July 17.
Autolycus due from Europe June 26.
Awa Maru due from Japan July 10.
Bellerophon due from Europe June 21.
Bengal Maru due from Singapore June 13.
Bokuyo Maru due from Japan July 30.
British Prince due from New York July 4.
Calulu due from Manila June 21.
Canton due from Shanghai June 21.
Celebes Maru due from Singapore June 17.
Changte arrived from Manila June 11.
City of Bedford due from Singapore July 19.
City of Evansville due from Singapore June 24.
City of Kobe due from Europe August 18.
City of

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hainan, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHEKIANG"	On 18th June, 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUNNING"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
Hongkong & Bangkok	"CHIN HUA"	On 19th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai	"SHANTUNG"	On 19th June, 5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"LINAN"	On 20th June, 11 a.m.
Hongkong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"TEAN"	On 21st June, 11 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANHUI"	On 23rd June, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZECHUAN"	On 23rd June, 10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN"	On 23rd June, Noon
Shanghai, Newchwang & Dairen	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd June, 3 p.m.
Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SINKIANG"	On 25th June, 5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, 10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANKING"	On 30th June, 8 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KIANGSU"	On 30th June, Noon
Hongkong, Singapore & Bangkok	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd July, 10 a.m.
Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th July, 11 a.m.

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STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	In Port	15th June
TAIPING	16th July	16th July
CHANGTE	15th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September

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S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	8th July
S.S. "CITY OF MANILAY"	via Suez Canal	15th July
S.S. "ABRISTUS"	via Suez Canal	5th August

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T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE"	July 4th
T.S. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	July 18th

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ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	DARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
DARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 16, 1929.														JUNE 17, 1929.													
STATION	Hour Local Time	Hour Greenwich Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WEATHER (Clouds)	Hour Local Time	Hour Greenwich Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WEATHER (Clouds)									
			Inches	Millis.			Inches	Millis.				Direction	Force (Scale 0-16)			Direction	Force (Scale 0-16)										
Wladivostok ...	12	29.48	748.8	71	...	...	SSE	2	c	6	29.53	750.1	56	...	...	NE	0	1	...								
Nemuro	11	29.63	752.5	...	...	...	SSE	3	...	5	29.39	746.5	...	...	...	NE	3	1	...								
Hokodate	"	29.49	749.0	...	...	...	SSW	1	...	...	29.49	749.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Tokio	"	29.51	749.5	...	...	...	E	1	...	...	29.57	753.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Kochi	"	29.61	752.0	...	...	...	S	1	...	...	29.73	753.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Nagasaki	"	29.69	754.0	...	...	...	SW	2	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	ESE	1	0	...								
Kagoshima	"	29.65	753.0	...	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	W	1	0	...								
Oshima	"	29.74	755.5	...	...	...	WSW	1	...	...	29.69	754.0	...	...	...	SSW	1	2	...								
Naha	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	SSW	4	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	SW	...	...	...								
Ishigakijima	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	WSW	3	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	...	SW	1	4	...								
Bonin Island	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	SSW	2	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	SW	4	0	...								
Chefoo	13	29.72	754.9	78	75	E	1	1	o	6	29.84	752.2	76	49	SE	4	4	0	...								
Shanghai	14	29.73	753.1	73	91	ENE	2	1	o	...	29.81	752.1	72	98	SE	4	4	0	...								
Guizhou	"	29.77	756.1	71	100	ENE	2	2	1	...	29.67	753.6	71	100	SE	4	4	0	...								
Sharp Peak	"	29.66	753.3	86	80	SW	1	1	b	7	29.69	754.1	82	87	SW	4	1	b	...								
Amoy	"	29.72	754.9	90	77	S	4	2	b	6	29.74	755.4	81	83	SSW	4	1	b	...								
Swatow	"	29.72	754.9	86	88	S	2	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Taihou	11	29.76	756.0	90	76	W	2	2	b	5	29.78	755.7	75	91	...	...	...	...	...								
Taihu	"	29.82	757.3	90	...	SSW	2	2	b	...	29.79	756.6	75	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Taiwan	"	29.89	759.9	90	...	SSW	4	2	b	...	29.79	756.6	75	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Koshun	"	29.81	757.2	86	...	SW	2	4	b	...	29.78	756.3	81	...	SSW	2	2	b	...								
Pescadores	"	29.81	757.2	90	...	SSW	4	2	c	...	29.76	756.0	82	85	SE	2	2	0	...								
Hong Kong	14	29.73	755.1	89	66	SSE	2	4	c	6	29.71	754.5	82	85	ESE	4	4	0	...								
Gap Rock	"	29.73	755.1	...	...	SSE	4	2	c	...	29.70	754.4	...	...	SSR	4	4	0	...								
Macao	"	29.69	754.2	93	69	SSE	2	4	b	...	29.66	753.3	81	89	...	...	...	...	...								
Hoihow	"	29.61	752.1	88	70	NE	2	2	c	...	29.74	755.4	81	87	SSE	3	8	b	...								
Pratas Island	"	29.76	755.9	88	71	S	2	2	b	...	29.66	753.0	81	92	SE	4	0	b	...								
Phulien	15	29.61	752.1	86	81	SE	4	4	b	7	29.65	753.3	81	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Tourane	"	29.62	752.4	86	...	NE	4	4	b	...	29.73	755.1	77	...	WSW	6	6	0	...								
Cape St. James	"	29.72	754.8	86	...	SW	4	4	o	...	29.76	756.0	82	84	SSE	4	2	0	...								
Baco	14	29.74	755.4	90	69	SSE	4	4	o	6	29.78	756.3	79	91	S	4	2	0	...								
Aparri	"	29.72	754.8	90	66	ENE	4	4	b	...	29.78	756.3	79	92	...	...	...	...	...								
Tuguegarao	"	29.72	754.8	86	71	W	2	2	o	...	29.80	756.9	79	89	...	...	...	...	...								
Vigan	"	29.78	755.1	86	71	SW	4	4	o	...	29.78	756.3	79	95	W	1	1	0	...								
Manila	"	29.73	755.1	86	71	W	4	4	o	...	29.79	756.6	77	94	E	0	0	b	...								
Legaspi	"	29.75	753.7	90	66	NE	4	4	o	...	29.79	756.6	77	96	NNE	2	1	0	...								
Calbayog	"	29.76	756.0	86	68	SSE	2	2	o	...	29.79	756.6	77	96	NNE	2	1	0	...								
Tacloban	"	29.76	756.0	86	78	SE	2	2	b	...	29.80	756.9	77	94	NW	1	1	0	...								
Iloilo	"	29.75	755.7	90	69	SW	4	4	o	...	29.79	756.6	79	91	S	1	1	0	...								
Cebu	"	29.74	755.4	86	58	S	4	4	o	...	29.78	756.3	79	90	W	1	1	0	...								
Surigao	"	29.73	755.1	86	68	WSW	2	2	o	...	29.80	756.9	77	94	...	...	...	...	...								
Saipan	"	29.84	757.8	...	...	NE	4	4	o	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Guam	12.22	29.84	757.8	...	...	E	2	2	o	5	29.87	758.7	...	...	NE	1	1	0	...								
Yap	11.00	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Ponape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Labuan	14	29.78	756.4	88	84	SW	2	2	b	6	29.82	757.4	78	91	SW	2	2	1	...								

June 17d. 10h. 40m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Guam; depressions are situated over Hokkaido, the Yangtze Valley, and Tongking.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1, 11.28 inches, against an average of 31.99 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 18th.

DISTRICT.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

FORECAST.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 17.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.76	29.70
Thermometer	86	86	84
Humidity	73	76	81
Wind	ENE	N	E
Direction	ENE	N	E
Force	3	3	3
Weather	C	CP	C
Main	0.05	0.00	0.04
Highest open-air Temperature	18.99	18.99	18.99
Lowest open-air Temperature	17.82	17.82	17.82

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

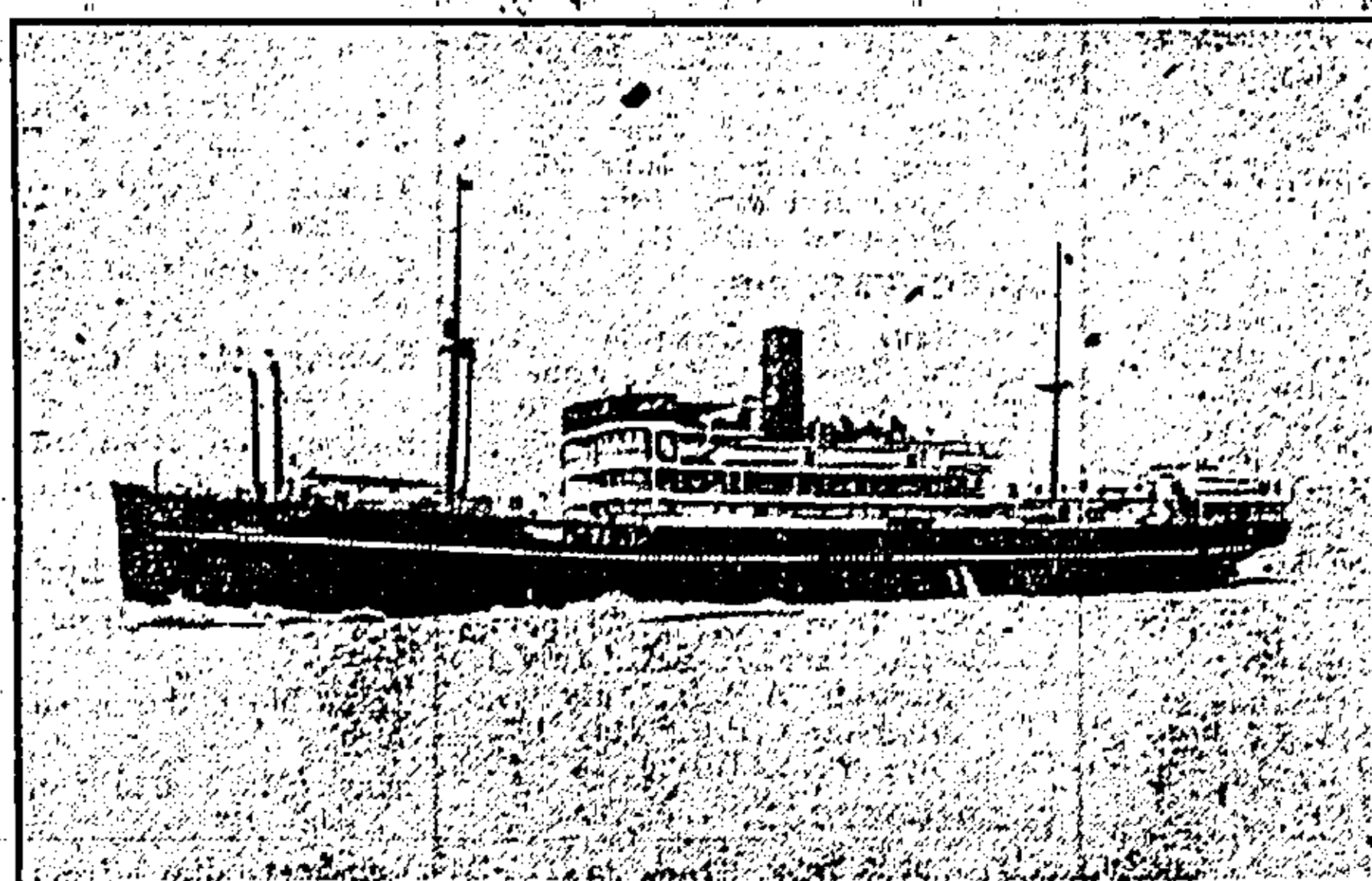
From June 14 to 24, 1929.

Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Tues.	18	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	19	7 11	5 9	0 24	2 5
Thur.	20	7 53	4 3	1 56	2 0
Fri.	21	8 27	3 3	0 58	2 7
Sat.	22	8 53	4 1	2 17	1 5
Sun.	23	9 17	5 7	3 15	1 1
Mon.	24	9 45	6 3	4 28	0 6

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAI via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "CHANGSANG" "KWAISANG"	Wed., 19th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 23rd June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 26th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 30th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Fri., 21st June, at 7 a.m. Tues., 24th July, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 18th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Thurs., 27th June, at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Wed., 19th June, at 8 a.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Fri., 28th June, at 3 p.m. Wed., 10th July, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Thurs., 20th June, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"WAISHING"	Wed., 19th June, at 11 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £28.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	P.M., 24th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENNOBLE"	...	7th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	4th Sept.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENNOBLE"	...	21st June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	22nd June
Steamship "ALDINGTON COURT"	...	10th July
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENARRY"	...	2nd August

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2120, 2112, 2110, 2102, 233; via SAN FRANCISCO.

235, 230-10 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

SIBERIA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 1st July

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 29th July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th June

HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 13th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

TOTORI MARU ... Thursday, 27th June

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th June

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 4th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles

DURAN MARU ... Saturday, 20th July

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 29th June

GENOA MARU ... Monday, 8th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Thursday, 20th June

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 24th June

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For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Three Months \$ 3.75

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 8,700 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 11,300 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Yuen Sang, Osaka	1,400	980
Hai Yang, Foochow	360	—
Gagovale, Antwerp	680	—
Shantung, Shanghai	500	—
Sunning, Canton	—	200
Yingchow, Canton	—	100
American	—	2,950
Pres. Cleveland, Manila	150	1,780
French	—	150
Cheng Kiang, Haiphong	300	3,300
Dutch	—	300
Tjialak, Dairen	5,250	5,170
Japanese	—	5,250
Deli Maru, Swatow	—	500
Lushan Maru, Canton	—	20
Chinese	—	520
Tak Hing, Macao	20	20
	8,700	11,310

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	4
American	1	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	1	2
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	1	2
	13	11

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:

Basin.—H.M.S. Tamar, H.M.S. Bruce and Submarines L15 and L16.

North Arm.—H.M. Ships Bridge-water, Sandwich and Thracian.

West Wall Dock.—H.M.S. Somme.

No. 12 Buoy.—H.M.S. Sirdar.

Foreign.—U.S.S. Gold Star, U.S.S. Canopus and Submarines S35, S40 and S41, U.S.S. Mindana and French gunboats Vigilante and Alerie.

H.M.S. Sandwich.

H.M.S. Sandwich, the new sloop which arrived here some days ago in company with H.M.S. Bridge-water left yesterday for a cruise of China coast ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

OVERLOADING A RIVER STEAMER.

MASTER OF S.S. TAI LEE FINED.

Capt. D. Bousfield, Master of the s.s. Tai Lee, was summoned before Comdr. G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday for unlawfully allowing the centre of the load line disc to be submerged at 10 p.m. on June 12.

Acting Sub-Inspector Shephard prosecuted and the defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. H. Loseby, pleaded guilty.

Mr. Loseby explained that the vessel had 75 tons of water in her ballast tanks at the time which she had brought from Canton. On finding that the vessel was overloaded the water was pumped out until the correct amount of disc was showing.

The prosecution informed his Worship that at 10 p.m. on the night in question the water was 18 inches above the centre of the disc. The vessel sailed at 1.30 a.m. having been delayed three and a half hours in releasing ballast. Even when the vessel sailed the water was a few inches above the centre.

Remarking that it was endangering the safety of passengers for a master to permit his vessel to be overloaded, his Worship imposed a fine of \$200 or two months' imprisonment.

\$20 Bail Estimated.

Z. Matsumoto, engineer of the Japanese schooner Shin Maru, was summoned for anchoring in the Southern Fairway. As defendant did not appear his bail of \$20 was estimated by order of the Court.

Fishing With Bright Lights.

Four masters of fishing boats were fined \$10 each for fishing with bright lights in a prohibited area, namely, at Lyceum Pass.

No License.

Two boatmen were before the Marine Magistrate for failing to take out a license for their boats and for anchoring in a cable reserve area, between Kowloon Peninsula and Hong Kong. Both defendants pleaded guilty and were each fined \$7 or seven days' imprisonment on the first offence and \$10 or ten days' on the second summons.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Yuen Sang (Br.) Osaka Amoy... 77

Hai Ning (Br.) Foochow, Swatow... 239

Shantung (Br.), Shanghai, Swatow... 63

Sunning (Br.), Canton... 81

Changkiang (Fr.), Haiphong, Hongkong... 109

Tjialak (Dutch), Dairen, Amoy... 779

The B.I. & Apear Line Company's

s.s. Gurn left Kobe for this port on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.

Chang Kiang, French str., 1,850 tons, Capt. L. J. Cruchot, from Hoibow, buoy No. B47—Sing Kee.
Grogovale, British str., 4,385 tons, Capt. J. W. Day Kearney, from Antwerp, No. 2 Kowloon Wharf—Dodwell & Co.
Hubro, Norwegian str., 1,026 tons, Capt. H. Haugensen, from Canton, buoy No. C46—K. Larsen & Co.
Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, buoy No. C39—N.Y.K.
Tama, British str., 4,047 tons, Capt. J. W. Henderson, from San Pedro, Laichikok Wharf—Standard Oil & Co.
Tjialak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Amoy, buoy No. A10—J.C.J.L.

June 17.

Alipore, British str., 3,341 tons, Capt. E. E. N. Dawson, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf—M.M. & Co.
Apoc, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Hongkong, Stonecutters—Wo Fat Sing.
Borealis, British str., 2,648 tons, Capt. N. Nesbet, from Shanghai, Taihook Dock—A.P.C.
Chekiang, British str., 1,313 tons, Capt. J. R. Bruce, from Canton, buoy No. C19—B. & S.
Dauisch, Danish str., 8,591 tons, Capt. P. S. Jensen, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf—Mannings.
Dorry, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Macao, Shum Shui Po Wharf—Chan Yui Teng.
Empress of Russia, British str., 16,810 tons, Capt. A. J. Hensen, R.N.R., from Vancouver, B.C., Kowloon Wharf—C.P.S. Ltd.
Hang Sang, British str., 1,386 tons, Capt. E. V. Bishop, from Swatow, buoy B32—J. M. & Co.
Sagara Maru, Japanese str., 1,068 tons, Capt. S. Matsushita, from Keelung, buoy No. C48—M.B.K.

Shunchei, Chinese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. H. A. Johnson, from Saigon, buoy No. C38—Chang Tong Ha.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Canton, buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. W. W. Richard, from Hoibow, buoy No. B21—B. & S.

Washington, American str., 3,472 tons, E. P. Wendt, from Kobe, buoy No. A23—States S.S. & Co.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. J. S. G. Brown, from Canton, buoy No. C37—B. & S.

Yusang, British str., 1,292 tons, Capt. R. Thompson, from Swatow, West Point Wharf—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 17.

Alipore, for Shanghai.

Canton, for Haiphong.

Changkiang, for Shanghai.

Change, for Manila.

Hansung, for Canton.

Hubro, for Bangkok.

Hydranges, for Swatow.

Lushan Maru, for Swatow.

New Mathilde, for Hoibow.

Norviken, for Soerabaya.

Pres. Cleveland, for Shanghai.

Sagara Maru, for Canton.

Tekin, for K. C. Wan.

Yei Jun Maru, for Weihaiwei.

Yingchow, for Shanghai.

Yusang, for Canton.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTFOLIO
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"PERIM"	7,648	29th June	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	8th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	18th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEIVA"	9,135	30th July	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOBIA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,948	22nd Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	9th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	23rd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MACDONIA"	11,130	9th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	do.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Karachi.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	Sailing	Destination
"GURNA"	5,248	25th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,764	4th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	24th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	26th July	do.
"SIRDEHANA"	7,748	28th July	do.
"KALWA"	7,836	30th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	21st Aug.	do.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (ROUTH)

Steamship	Tons	Sailing	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.	Inland, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,950	30th Aug.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	do.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	1st Nov.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	Sailing	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,273	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEIVA"	9,135	21st June 4 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	29th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
"SIRDEHANA"	7,748	3rd July	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KRYBER"	9,114	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	8th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	9th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	18th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,836	19th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	20th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th July	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	2nd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SHEAF"	—	—	do.
"MOUNT"	—	—	do.
"TANDA"	6,950	4th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOBIA"	10,953	16th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	30th Aug.	do.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	1st Sept.	do.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,948	13th Sept.	Shanghai.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	29th Sept.	do.
"RAAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACDONIA"	11,130	12th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"LAHORE"	5,804	20th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Oct.	do.
"TANDA"	6,950	5th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	9th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	23rd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	7th Dec.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	21st Dec.	do.

